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Book and Job Printing
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

POETRY.

The Printers.

BY JOHN COOPER VAIL.

Huzzar for Nature's noblemen,
The artist of the mind;
Hail! wielders of the mighty pen,
With every glory twined;
Where thought soars freely to its God
Unshackled, as he gave it,
And freemen rule o'er Freedom's sod,
As freemen long will have it.

Throw back the veil of many years,
The iron age just broken,
The spirit of a Faust appears,
To find out Freedom's token,
A German still unknown to fame,
Made Europe's wise men wonder;
As he who holds a dearer name,
Drew down the living thunder.

'Tis yours the mighty past to solve
The records of Time's ages,
And still like brilliant suns revolve,
Around the Future's pages,
You whispered to Genoa's son
A deed that seemed gigantic
And he a world of glory won
Across the broad Atlantic.

'Tis yours to wake the Russian slave,
To rouse the noble German,
To tell Hibernia she is brave,
Down trod by England's freemen.
To breathe the records of the past,
To men of heart and daring,
When Boirhme threw to the blast,
A banner worth the bearing.

Pale Europe still must paler grow—
Her heart-strings now are breaking,
And here her blood-drops freely flow,
Oppressions soil forsaking.
They flow to water our fair tree
And from it ne'er to sever,
A health to Franklin, Liberty,
And Freedom's press forever.

THE STORY TELLER.

From Neal's Saturday Gazette.

THE WIDOW BEDOTT

PREPARES TO RECEIVE ELDER SNIFFLES ON THANKSGIVING DAY.

BY FRANK.

Say, Sister Magwire, can't you spend time jest to come here a minnit and look at my cap. I want to ax you which I'd better wear to-day. I don't want to wear it to meetin, cause my bunnit would jam it all down—but I want to make up my mind aforehand about it so's to not lose no time when I get hum. Come quick, dew—the bell 'll ring in a minnit. O, here ye be; well, now tell, which of these caps is the becominest.

'Why you've got a rigiment on 'en seems to me.'

'Yes: I'm well on't for caps—but the half on em was giv tew me. Here's one though, I made myself. I wore it to Kier's weddin. How does it look?' (She put it on.)

'Somehow, I dont like that much—it sticks up tew high on top; and then them yaller bows look so kind of *darin*; and them red artifishels is rather *extensive*. I reckon you look better without artifishels.'

'Well, lemme try on this ere; Melissy gin it tew me. I always thought twas quite becomin.'

'Well, I dont agree with ye, Silly. I think ther's tew much ribbin on 't—pink ribbin tew; dont you think pink ribbin 's amost tew *young* for you?'

'O, dretful suz, Melissy! what foolish idees you've got!—you're always a takin me to dew about dressin *tew young*. What's the use of makin an old woman of myself afore I *be one?* But come to think, this *would* be rather dressy for to-day, seein, the minister 's a comin. See if ye like this ere any better—twas a present from Sam Pendergrasses wife, not long afore I come away. I never wore it but once.'

'Well I reckon that looks woss than the pink one—blue makes ye look kind of *squawy*; you are rather dark complected; and blue's a tryin color for dark skins.'

'Well, I never thought I was so wonderful dark complected, I'm sure. I wonder if this one'll suit ye any better. Kier's wife gin it tew me. I hain't never wore it at all; thought I shouldn't, cause it's so turrible old-womanish and quakery. I fetch it along, cause I thought mabby Selinyd be mad if I didn't—but I dont see what on arth she meant by givin me such a looking thing.'

'Now, Silly, I don't see how you can talk so—for my part, I like that better 'n ary one you have tried on. That are white satin trimmin looks so kind of neat and plain. It's purty shape tew—comes down furder 'n the others onto yer face—and that's an improvement, bein as you are ruther long-favored. I'd wear that by all means, Silly.'

'You would!—well now I *am* beat—why ther aint a color about it but white.'

'All the better for that; it's enough gintecler 'n them flambergasted blue and yaller things; and then the *elder* 's a comin, ye know.'

'Jest so; well I guess I *will* wear it, considerin—'

'And yer black silk gownd and muslin under hankercher—you look best in them of anything you've got.'

'Well, I dont know but what I will—murder! there the bell, and I haint begun to be ready; never mind, I wont dress till I git hum; this are allipacker looks well enough to wear to meetin. I'll just throw on my mankiller and bunnit—'twont take me long; wish you could go, Melissy—but I know ye can't and git dinner tew; the elder's a gwine to preach in your meetin house, hay?—well, that looks brotherly; baptist preach in your meetin-house one year—and your minister preach in theirn the next—I like the idee. Is my bunnit on strait? This glass makes me look kind of skew-jawed—never knew whether my things is in decent order and reglar rotation or not, when I get em on. How does this ere scarf go? Where's brother Magwire and Jeff, I wonder? How thoughtful twas in Jeff to ax the elder here to dinner—he'd ben so lonesome to hum all alone. Melissy, I begin to have considerable hopes of Jeff—shouldn't wonder if he should turn out quite a stiddy man after all. Here they come.'

* * * * * * *

'Elder Sniffles, let me give you another piece of the turkey.'

'I'm obleged to you, Mr Magwire; you probably recollect that I remarked in my discourse this morning, that individuals were too prone to indulge in an excessive indulgence in creature comforts on thanksgiving occasions. In view of the lamentable fact that the sin of gormandizing is carried to a sinful excess on this day, I, as a preacher of the gospel, deem it my duty to be unusually abstemious on such occasions; nevertheless, considering the peculiar circumstances under which I am placed this day, I think I will waive objections and take another small portion of the turkey.'

'That's right, elder—what part will you take now?'

'Well, I'm not particular; a small quantity of the breast, with a part of a leg and some of the stuffing, will be quite sufficient.'

'Pass the cramberries to elder Sniffles, Jeff—elder help yourself; wife give the elder some more of the turnin sass and potater.'

'Thank you, Mrs. Magwire. I am an advocate for a vegetable diet—and have always maintained that it is more congenial to inividuals of sedentary habits and intellectual pursuits like myself, than animal food.'

'Jeff, my son, pass the bread. Sister Bedott send you plate for some more of the turkey.'

'No, I'm obleeged to ye—I've had sufficient.'

'Jeff, cut the chicken pie.'

'Sure enough—I almost forgot that I was to carve the pie—aunt Silly you'll take a piece of it, wont you?'

'Well I dont care if I dew take a leetle mite on it. I'm a great favorite of chicken pie—always thought twas a delightful beverage—dont you, elder Sniffles?'

'A very just remark, Mrs Bedott—very, indeed; chicken pie is truly a desirable article of food.'

'Allow me to help you to some elder.'

'Thank you my young friend; as I before remarked, I am entirely opposed to an immoderate indulgence of the appetite at *all* times, but particularly on thanksgiving occasions—and am myself *always* somewhat abstemious. However, I consider it my duty at the present time to depart, to some extent, from the usual simplicity of my diet. I will, therefore, comply with your request and partake of the chicken pie.'

'Take some more of the cramberry sass, elder: cramberries is hulsome.'

'A very just remark, Mrs Magwire—they are so; nevertheless, I maintain that we should not indulge too freely in even the most wholesome of creature comforts: however, since you desire it, I will take a small portion more of the cranberries.'

'Husband, dew pass the pickled tongue—it haint been touched—take some on't elder Sniffles.'

'I'm obleeged to you, Mrs Magwire—but I confess I am somewhat fearful of taking articles of that description upon my stomach, as they create a degree of acidity which is incompatible with digestion. Is it not so, my young friend? You are undoubtedly prepared to decide, as you are, I believe, pursuing the study of the medical science.'

'I think you are altogether mistaken, elder Sniffles. We should always take a due portion of acid with our food, in order to preserve the equilibrium of the internal economy, and produce that degree of effervescence which is necessary to a healthy secretion.'

'Exactly. Your views of the subject is one which never struck me before; it seems a very just one. I will partake of the pickled tongue in consideration of your remarks.'

'Take a slice on't Sister Bedott. You seem to need some tongue to day—you're uncommon still.'

'What a musical man you be, brother Magwire! but it strikes me when an indiwiddiwal has an opportunity of hearin intellectible conversation they'd better keep still and improve it. Aint it so, Elder Sniffles?'

'A very just remark, Mrs Bedott; and one which has often occurred to my own mind.

'Take some more of the chicken pie, elder Sniffles.'

'Excuse me, my young friend; I will take nothing more.'

'What! you don't mean to give it up yet, I hope, elder.'

'Indeed, Mr. Magwire, I assure you I would rather not take anything more, for as I before remarked, I am decidely opposed to excessive eating upon this day.

'Well, then, we'll have the pies and puddins. Jeff, my son, fly round and help your mar change the plates. I'll take the puddin, Melissy—you may tend to the pies. Jeff, set on the cider. So here's a plum puddin—it looks nice—I guess you've had good luck to-day wife.—Sister Bedott, you'll have some on't?'

'No; I'm obleeged to ye. I've got ruther of a head ache to-day, and plum puddin's rich. I guess I'll take a small piece of the punkin pie.'

'Elder Sniffles, you'll be helped to some on't of course?'

'Indeed, Mr Magwire, the practice of indulging in articles of this description after eating is esteemed highly pernicious, and I inwardly protest against it; furthermore, as Mrs Bedott has very justly remerked, plum puddin is rich—however, considering the peculiar circumstances of the occasion, I will for once overstep the boundaries which I have prescribed for myself.

'Am I to understand that you'll have some, or not?'

'I will partake, in consideration of time and place.'

'Jimmeni! wife, this is good puddin as ever I eat.'

'Elder Sniffles, will you take some of the pie here's a mince pie and pumkin pie.'

'I will take a small portion of the pumpkin pie if you please, Mrs Magwire, as I consider it highly nutritious; but as regards the mince pie, it is an article of food which I deem excessivel dillyterious to the constitution, inasmuch as it is composed of so great a variety of ingredi-ences. I esteem it exceedingly difficult of digestion. Is it not so, my young friend?'

'By no means, elder; quite the contrary—and the reason is obvious. Observe, elder—it is cut into the most minute particles; hence it naturally follows, that being, as it were, completely calcined before it enters the system—it leaves, so to speak, no labor to be performed by the digestive organs, and it is disposed of without the slightest difficulty.'

Ah, indeed! your reasoning is quite new to me—yet I confess it to be most satisfactory and lucid. In consideration of its facility of digestion I will partake also of the mince pie.'

'Wife, fill the elder a glass of cider.'

'Desist! Mrs. Magwire, desist, I entreat you! I invariably set my face like a flint against the use of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage.'

'Jimmeni! you don't mean to call new cider an intoxicatin liquor, I hope. Why, man alive, it's jest made—haint begun to work.'

'Nevertheless, I believe it to be exceedingly insalubrious and detrimental to the system. Is not that its naturr, my young friend?'

'Far from it, elder—far from it. Reflect a moment and you will readily perceive, that being the pure juce of the apple—wholly free from all alcoholic mixture—it possesses all the nutritive properties of the fruit with the advantage of being in a more condensed form, which at once renders it much more agreeable, and facilitates assimilation.'

'Very reasonable—very reasonable, indeed, Mrs. Magwire you may fill my glass.

'Take another slice of the puddin, elder Sniffles.'

No more, I'm obleeged to you, Mr Magwire.'

'Well, won't you be helped to some more of the pie?'

'No more, I thank you, Mr. Magwire.

'But you'll take another glss of cider, won't you?'

'In consideration of the nutritious properties of new cider, which your son has abundantly shown to exist, I will permit you to replenish my glass.'

'So you won't take nothing more, elder?'

'Nothing more, my friends—nothing more whatsoever—for as I have several times remarked during the repast, I am an individual of exceedingly abstemious habits—endeavoring to enforce by example that which I so strenuously enjoin by precept from the pulpit, to wit—temperance in all things.'

'Walk into the sitting room, elder. Mother'll have to excuse us for a while. Aunt Bedott, you'll give us your company, won't you?'

'Sartinly.'

'Father, are'nt you coming?'

'Not now, Jeff. I've got to go out for a spell. I'll try to be in soon.'

Take the arm cheer by the stove, elder Sniffles—the room's ruther cool; Jefferson, can't you accumelate the fire a little?'

'It strikes me very forcibly, Mrs Bedott, that the weather is somewhat cool for the season of the year.

'So it strikes me tew; but I think this is quite a cool climit—appearently considrable cooler in Wiggletown.'

Why no, aunty—there cant be any difference in the climate—the latitude's just the same.'

'I guess not, Jeff—what *is* the latitude of Scrabble Hill?'

'Oh, it's about forty-two.'

'Lawful sakes! ourn in Wiggletown is as much as fifty, and sometimes in the summer time it gits up as high as sixty or seventy.'

'Ah indeed! you surprise me Mrs. Bedott. Speaking of Wiggletown—is that your place of residence?'

'It is so—the place where the heft of my life has been spent.'

'In what section of the country is is located?'

'It's situated between Ganderfield and Tuckertown, and Slammerkin crick runs along the south side on 't.'

'Ah, yes, I comprehend; I think I have an indiscriminate recollection of the place. If I'm not mistaken I journeyed through it some two years since in company with my companion, (now deceased,) on a visit to her relatives in that section.'

'H o-o-o! how you talk! that journey must be a mellancolly subjick of reflection now—how little you thought then that in tew years you'd called to moarn her departor! how onsartin the futur is!'

'True—a very just remark, Mrs Bedott, very, indeed—we are sojourners in a world of fluctuation!'

'O, Elder Sniffles—how true that is!'

'One moment tossed on the billows of prosperity and joy, and the next plunged into the abysses of desperation and despair.'

'O, Elder Sniffles, what a strikin remark; every word you say goes to the bottom of my heart. I tew mourn the loss of a pardner, and bein as we're similarly sittiwated, I feel as if we could sympathize with one another. You haint no children—I've got tew, but they're married and settled, and I'm as good as alone in the world. It is a tryin sittiwation—very tryin.'

'It is so, Mrs Bedott—your remark is a very just one—very, indeed—your situation is undoubtedly a trying one—but you are in easy circumstances, I believe?'

'Why yes, ginnerally speakin, I be purty easy, though sometimes I'm ruther *on*easy when I think of the futur—I was wonderfully struck with a remark in your sermon this mornin—it discribed my feelings so egackly.

'Allow me to inquire what the remark was, Mrs Bedott?'

[The conversation is here interrupted by the entrance of Mr and Mrs Magwire.']

'Well elder, how do ye come on—time pass agreeably?'

'Most agreeably, Mr Magwire, most agreeably, in conversation with Mrs Bedott.'

'Glad on 't—Jeff, here's the last 'Luminary,' want it? I've read it purty much all, exceptin the poetry.'

'Does it contain a poem by 'Hugelina'? If so, permit me to request you to favor us with it, my young friend. She is indeed a most extraordinary writer.'

'She is, that's a fact—Jeff, less have it.'

(Jeff reads)—'Those of our readers who are in any degree imbued with a love of the poetic with an appreciation of the sublime and beautiful—will find a rich treat in the following exquisite lines from the pen of our highly gifted correspondent 'Hugelina.' Aside from the high degree of finish which her effusions always possess, the ensuing lines a spirit of world-weariness and self-abandonment exceedingly touching.

SONNET.

Oblivion! stretch thine everlasting wings,
And hide from human gaze my mournful lyer—
For while my earth-worn, weary spirit sings,
I frequently feel desirous to expire.
It is no vain and vanishing desire,
But a compulsatory wish that seems
To mingle nightly in my visioned dream—
A wish to leave this uncongenial sphere,
Which souls like mine are apt to find so drear.
O for a residence in yonder orb
Which doth the affections of my soul absorb!
My spirit seeks in vain for sympathy here;
I feel as I have ever felt before— [more!
The one wild, withering wish—to die and be no
HUGELINA.

'A splendid production, truly—but does it not strike you, Mrs. Magwire, that there is a slight degree of obscurity in the poem?'

'O don't ax me—I can't make head nor tail on't—what is your opinion, Jefferson?'

'Well, I think that the obscurity of which elder Sniffles complains constitutes the greatest beauty of the poem. Don't you know, elder, we are never deeply interested in anything that we can comprehend at the first glance. There must be some mystery, some *hidden meaning* to excite at once our curiosity and admiration—Shakspeare himself often writes obscurely, you know.'

'Shakspeare! that is an author that I am not conversant with. What does he principally treat of?'

'O, theology, and mataphysics, and so forth.'

'Ah, yes, I recollect now—think I have seen some of his sermons. On consideration, your reasoning in relation to the poem strikes me as quite conclusive. There should be—as you very justly remark—a hidden meaning to create an interest in anything of that description.'

'Well, then, that poetry must be awful interestin for all the meanin ther is in 't is *hid* and no mistake—don't you say so, husband?"

'O, I aint no judge of poetry—ax sister Bedott, she knows all about poetry, writes bags on 't.'

'Ah, indeed! is it true, Mrs. Bedott, that you cultivate the poetic art?

'Well, *'taint for me to say.*'

THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS.

THEIR ANTIQUITY—COLOSSAL CHARACTER OF THEIR BUILDINGS—THEIR PYRAMIDS—THE SPHINX.

The lectures of Gliddon have rendered the intelligent portion of the public more or less acquainted with the ancient Egyptians. But the great body of Americans are still ignorant of that wonderful people, the first known teachers of civilization, and the most venerable for their antiquity of all the nations of the earth. We advise every one, therefore, who can, to purhase Miss Martineau's work, just published by Lea & Blanchard, for it presents, in a comparatively narrow compass, and in a highly popular form, a very clear idea of the gigantic edifices, the peculiar social life, and the religious belief of the ancient Egyptians.

It is almost impossible for us moderns to obtain a clear idea of the antiquity of Egypt. We are accustomed to regard the settlement of Greece as far beyond the twilight of authentic history; but the foundation of the Egyptian kingdom is as much older than the establishment of Athens, as that is than the present time. We speak of Solomon as the most venerable of monarchs, but Solomon was a modern compared to the Pharaohs who reigned in Thebes. We think the epoch of Moses so distant that it seems to stand on the remotest boundary of time; but when Moses was born, the Egyptian monarchy was older than the most ancient European kingdom is now. It was a thousand and five hundred years before the Christain era when the Israelites went forth from Egypt; it was hundreds of years before this when Abraham journeyed into that land; when Abraham was at Memphis the pyramids had been built for more than a thousand years; and when the pyramids were built, Egypt had been a monarchy for a thousand years more.

This may seem incredible. To some it may appear to contradict the scriptures. But we must recollect that the word of God nowhere fixes its own chronology, that having been arbitarily arranged by various commentators, who make no pretence to be infallible. Newton was the author of the generally received scriptural chronology. But when Newton arranged his dates, little was really known of the subject, whereas now we have the inscriptions on the Egyptian monuments, and the authentic catalogues of their kings. Champollion, in teaching us to decipher the hieroglyphics of the Nile, opened to us a vast mine of information, which is entirely reliable, if any human annals can be so. The inscriptions on the manuments singularly corroborate the statements of Herodotus, and both place the establishment of the Egyptian kingdom nearly 4,000 years prior to the Christian era. Before such testimony the most stubborn skepticism must yield.

But when we have thus realized the high antiquity of Egypt, we are only on the threshold, as it were, of the subject. The popular notion of all extremely ancient nations is that they were pastoral, or if not this, at least rude and uncivilized. Yet, here was a people, who, more than two thousand years before the time of Homer, built the pyramids, structures which is not in the power of modern mechanics to erect, even if a modern prince could be found rich enough to undertake them. How the huge blocks of the pyramids were elevated to their places, is a miracle to a generation which numbers among its inventions the steam-engine, the spinning jenny, and the electric telegraph. We call ourselves a people especially expert in the mechanic arts, yet there is lying at Thebes a colossal statue of Syene granite, which is estimated to weigh 900 tons, and which was transported from the quarry, a distance of 500 miles, by what means no man can tell! The nation which could do these things was no uncivilized one. In the same quarries are obelisks half finished and blocks partially mined, the workers upon which have no superiors, scarcely any rivals in this nineteenth century: yet those artizans were dead and buried before Mark Antony wooed Cleopatra, before David fought Goliah, before Troy was even built.

From our earliest childhood we are taught to regard the architecture of the Greeks of the type of all subsequent styles. The Doric is the oldest of the Athenian orders. Yet, in the temples of ancient Egypt are pillars which were erected a thousand years before Greece was settled, and from which the Doric column has evidently been copied. The Greek temples are considered the ideal of all that is beautiful in architecture, and so they are under a climate and amid scenery like that of the Egean; but the palaces of Thebes, however grotesque they appear in engravings, are not less appropriate when surrounded by the august scenery of the Nile. The first requisite in architectural erections is fitness. The Gothic style, dark yet picturesque, suits the romantic Teutonic mind, the Saracen, light and graceful, is admirably adapted to the luxurious Moor; and the Greek, chaste, elegant and ethereal, is the very type of that intellectual and fastidious people. But older than all these, and the parent of each, is the Egyptian, whose angular form and weird solemnity harmonize with the landscape, and mark the earnest, religious character of the early Coptic race.

But it is not only for their appropriateness that the monuments of ancient Egypt are so remarkable: in their vast size they transcend anything known to subsequent times! Upon the plan of Thebes, looking off towards the rising sun, sit two statues, with calm, unchanging countenances, every feature of which is as artistically brought out as in the finest of Canova's busts, and yet the faces of these statues are nearly twice the height of an ordinary man. At the same place are the remains of the grand evenue from El-Uksur to El-Karnac, which ran between Sphinxes, standing six feet apart, for a mile and a half. Yet these, and all the other antiquities at Thebes, are comparatively dwarfish to the older monuments near Cairo, where the ancient Memphis flourished.—There stands the Sphynx, so colossal that a man sitting in a fold of its neck, seems no larger than a fly. Its serene, yet earnest gaze; the stony calm of its attitude; its life-like look, coupled with its monstrosity;—these impress the mind as no other piece of sculpture in the world, chilling the spectator into stone, and yet fascinating him with a sense of fearful beauty. Hard by are the pyramids, so vast, so weird, so like eternity in their duration, that, as the Arabs have a tradition they survived the flood, so we may almost expect them to survive the earth itself.—The eye falters when it comes to measure how immense these pyramids are. There they stand, a marvel to us, as they were to Abraham: and there they will remain a marvel to the end of the world! "All things fear Time," says the Oriental proverb, "but Time fears the pyramids."

"OLD PUT"—HIS CAPTURE.

At length, however, his good fortune deserted him, he was taken prisoner by the Indians. He with two other officers and five hundred men had been sent to watch the enemy at Ticonderoga, but being discovered, they undertook to make good their retreat to Fort Edward. But the second day after they began their flight, while they where marching in close columns, they were suddenly met in a dense forest by a multitude of French and Indians. Putnam was taken by surprise, but he did not lose his self-possession.—Rallying his men, he held them firmly to the encounter, himself foremost in the ranks, and exposed to the hottest fire. As he thus stood fighting under the shadow of the trees a powerful Indian rushed upon him. Putnam coolly held his musket to his breast and pulled the trigger. The faithless thing missed fire, and he was left at the mercy of the savage. The latter immediately bound him to a tree and left him there, while he mingled again in the fight. Around this tree the whole force of the fight gathered, and it stood a cross fire of the combatants. The bullets rattled like hail-stones on the trunk, knocking the bark in chips from beside the prisoner, and piercing his coat in several places. In this position he remained for an hour, sometimes in the centre of the vollies, as the parties swayed to and fro in the conflict. When the battle passed him as the provincials were driven back, leaving him less exposed, a young Indian by way of pastime, would throw his tomahawk at his head to see how close he could strike without hitting. The quivering of the handle, almost in his victim's face, as the steel buried in the tree, showed excellent practice. A Frenchman, however, less refined in his tastes, attempted to shoot him at once, by putting the muzzle of his gun to his breast. It unfortunately missed fire, which threw the villain into a rage that he punched him with the stock, and at last struck him with the breech, and left him stunned and half dead.

The Americans were victorious, but the enemy bore away their prisoner. Taking off his shoes and tying his hands together in front, they loaded him down with all the packs they could pile upon him. Thus mile after mile, through thickets, across swamps, and up steep aclivities, he was compelled to travel. His arms were swolen, his feet torn and bleeding, and his powerful frame so utterly exhausted, that he begged they would either release or kill him. At length a French officer compelled the Indians to take off a part of his load and to give him moccasins. To compensate for this temporary relief, a savage soon after opened his cheek with a single blow of his tomahawk. When night came on, the party halted, and Putnam, more dead than alive, stretched his aching, buried limbs upon the ground. The temporary rest, however, was soon broken, for the savages resolved to burn him.—Stripping him of his clothes, they bound him naked to a tree, and piled up the fuel around the roots—he in the meantime watching all the preparations with all the firmness of one who had often looked death in the face. Limbs of trees, and logs, and pieces of bark, were then heaped together around him, and then applied the torch. But scarcely had the blaze kindled, before a sudden shower extinguished it. Again and again did the rain baffle their ferocious purposes, but at last the flame caught, and crackling in its rapid progress, soon shot up in spiral wreaths around him. As he writhed in the fierced heat, the Indians began to dance and sing, and fill the migh-

ty forests with their discordant yells. The convulsed body was scarcely visible amid the flames and smoke, and the victim's sufferings seemed about to close in death, when a French officer who had just arrived, dashed through the throng, and scattering the firebrands in his path, released him from his torture. That dreadful night he slept with saplings bent over his body, on each end of which lay his captors to prevent his escape.

At length he reached Montreal, as a prisoner of war. Colonel Schyler being there at the time he succeeded in effecting his release by exchange, and Putnam returned home—[Hadley's "Washington and his Generals."

National Democratic Convention.

The delegates from the different States assembled the 22d, at 12 o'clock, in the Universalist meeting House, in Baltimore. Hon. J. S. Bryce, of Louisiana, was elected President pro tem; and Samuel Treat, Esq., of Missouri, Secretary. The following committee, consisting of one from each State, New York excepted, was appointed after considerable discussion to examine into and report upon the number of delegates and the validity of their credentials:

Maine, Charles Andrews; New Hampshire, Richard Jenness; Massachusetts, Robert Rantoul, Jr; Vermont, Levi B. Vilas; Rhode Island, Dutee J. Pearce; Connecticut, James T. Pratt; Texas, L. D. Evans, Michigan, A. H. Redfield; Indiana, William P. Bryan; Ohio, A. P. Edgarton; Wisconsin, B. Brown; Illinois, N. McConnell; Kentucky, James N. Stevenson; Iowa, James Clarke; Missouri, James M. Hughes; Tennessee, Hopkins L. Turney; Louisiana, W. S. Kendall; Arkansas, Major Solan Borland; Mississippi, Ex-Gov Alexander J. McNutt; Alabama, William Acklin; Florida, R. J. Moses; Georgia, W. Hall McAllister; South Carolina, Gen. J. M. Commander; North Carolina, Robert Strange; Virginia, Thomas H. Bayly; Delaware, William H. Ross; Maryland, B. C. Howard; New Jersey, Garrett D. Wall; Pennsylvania, William D. Rogers.

After the appointment of this committee the convention adjourned to meet again at 5 o'clock.

Evening Session. The convention convened at 5 o'clock, according to adjournment. There was some excitement at the commencement. A committee appointed to report permanent officers of the convention, and during the absence of the committee the convention was addressed by Messrs. Hannegan, Houston, Yancey and Byrce. The following permanent officers were chosen:

President, Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia; Vice-President—Maine, Robert P Dunlap; New Hampshire, John H Steel; Massachusett, Chester W. Chapin; Vermont, Ira Davis; Rhode Island, Benj. B. Thurston; Connecticut, Isaac Toucey; New York, left blank; New Jersey, Garret D. Wall; Pennsylvania, J G Jones; Arkansas, J. T. Ranney; Missouri, Gustavus M Bowers; Tennesses, Thomas, Martin; Kentucky, Louis Sanders; Iowa, James Clarke; Wisconsin, J. F. Hellenstein; Delaware, Samuel B Davis; Maryland, Benj. C Howard; Virginia, Gen E P Scott; District of Columbia, W N Edmunds; South Carolina, J C Commander; Georgia, Charles J McDowell; Alabama, John A Winston; Florida, John C McGee; Mississippi, Powhattan Ellis; Illinois, R W English; Indiana, C. G English; Ohio, John Caswell; Texas Thomas Rusk; Michigan, Austin Ewing; Louisiana, Solomon W Davis.

Secretaries—Missouri, Samuel Treat; Ohio, John W McConnell; Mississippi, John Deman; Pennsylvania, John Miller; Indianna, John R Jones; New Hampshire, John S. Wells; Tennessee, E. G Eastman; Kentucky, John C. Holling; New York, blank.

Adjourned till nine o'clock Tuesday morning.

Tuesday, May 23, President of the Convention, Hon. Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, made a long address to the Convention, and urged the necessity of harmony and conciliation in the further proceedings of the Convention.

Mr. Morton of Massachusetts moved that the rules of the Convention of 1844 be adopted as the rules of this Convention, with the exception of the two-thirds rule.

On this motion there was an animated discussion. The two-third rule was finally adopted, together with the other rules of 1844, yeas 175, nays 78. The vote stood thus:—Nays, Massachusetts, two: Vermont, five; Rhode Island, one; Pennsylvania, twenty-six; Delaware, one; Maryland, one; Ohio, twenty-three; Indiana, nine; Missouri, six; Wisconsin, four. Total 78.

In the evening session, Mr Commander was allowed to cast the whold 9 votes for South Carolina, being the only delegate from that state. The report on credentials was then received and laid on the table.

A resolution was offered allowing two members of each of the contesting parties to address the convention on Wednesday before the final decision; and pending a discussion on this question the convention adjourned till 9 o'clock to morrow morning.

Wednesday, 24th. The double delegation from New York were heard through their respective mouth-pieces during the morning session. In the afternoon a vote was taken on the motion to amend a resolution equivalent to admitting both delegations to seats, or to cast 36 votes, and decided in the affirmative, yeas 126, nays 127. An adjournment then took place to 9 o'clock next day.

Thursday, 25th. This morning after the minutes of yesterday had been read, the President announced that the pending question was on the original resolution to which an amendment was adopted last evening—[the amendment above specified, admitting both delegations]; and that, as the previous question was pending there could be no debate. The vote was then taken by States and carried 130 to 120.

The President announced that both delegations would be admitted into the brotherhood of the convention.

Mr Sanderson moved that the convention proceed to nominate a candidate for President of the United States, and called for the previous question.

Mr Cambreleng, of New York, asked leave for the barnburner delegation to retire. This was granted, and the said delegation then retired.

Mr Ramsey, of Tennessee, then obtained leave to read a communication from President James K. Polk, in which he states that he has been led to suppose from speculation in the public press, and the inquiries of delegates of the convention, that some of his political friends may be included among those who propose the use of his name.

In the afternoon, the motion to go into ballot for a candidate for a President was adopted by a large majority.

Mr McCandles nominated James Buchanan. Judge Ellis nominated Lewis Cass. Mr Hamlin nominated Levi Woodbury. The several ballots stood as follows:—

FIRST BALLOT.

Cass	125
Buchanan	55
Woodbury	53
Calhoun	9
Dallas	4
Worth	6

SECOND BALLOT.

Cass	133
Buchanan	54
Woodbury	56
Dallas	3
Worth	5

THIRD BALLOT.

Cass	136
Buchanan	43
Woodbury	53
Worth	5

FOURTH BALLOT.

Cass	179
Buchanan	33
Woodbury	38
Butler	3
Worth	1

The number of ballots necessary for a choice was 170. Lewis Cass was accordingly declared chosen.

The fourth ballot, by states, was as follows:

Cass—Massachusetts 8, Vermont 6, Rhode Island 4, New Jersey 7, Delaware 3 Maryland 6, Virginia 17, North Carolina 11, South Carolina 9, Texas 4, Arkansas 3, Tennessee, 7, Kentucky 8, Ohio 23, Indiana 12, Illinois 9, Michigan 5, Missouri 7, Wisconsin 4, Iowa 4, Total 179.

Woodbury—Maine 9, New Hampshire 6, Massachusetts 4, Connecticut 6, Maryland 2, Florida 3, Alabama 5, Tennessee 2, Kentucky 1—38.

Buchanan— Pennsylvania 26, Alabama 4, Tennessee 2, Kentucky 1—33

Butler—Kentucky 1, Tennessee 2—3.

Worth—Kentucky 1.

Whole number of votes 251.

Necessary to a choice 170.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Vice President. On the 2d ballot Gen. Butler received 255 votes, and was declared nominated. The delegation from New York did not vote. Gen Quitman received the next largest number of votes to Gen Butler.

A member from New York pledged his state to the support of the nominees of the convention.

A committee was appointed to prepare resolutions for the adoption of the convention.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM: RESOLUTIONS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE.

Resolved, That the American democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government, springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of federalism, under weatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views, the democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the states, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and re-assert, before the American people, the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on a former occasion, in general convention, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrages:

1. That the federal government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution, and the grants of power shown therein ought to be strictly construed by the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several states, contracted for local improvements, or other state purposes, nor would such assumption be just and expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practise the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government, and for the gardual but certain extinction of the debt created by the prosecution of a just and necessary war, after peaceful relations shall have been restored.

6. That congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people and calculated to place the business of the country with the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the result of democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety and utility in all business pursuits.

7. That congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several states, and that such states are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

8. That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions, is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and rights of the people.

9. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the declaration of independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the states, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and form a corrupt system of general internal improvements.

Resolved, That the war with Mexico provoked on her part, by years of insult and injury, was commenced by her army crossing the Rio Grande, attacking the American troops and invading our sister state of Texas,—and that upon all the principles of patriotism and the laws of nations, it is a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word or deed, have given "aid and comfort to the enemy."

Resolved, That we would be rejoiced at the assurances of a peace with Mexico, founded on the just principles of indemnity for the past and security for the future; but that while the ratification of the liberal treaty offered to Mexico remains in doubt, it is the duty of the country to sustain the administration in every measure necessary to provide for the vigorous prosecution of the war, should the treaty be rejected.

Resolved, That the officers and soldiers who have carried the arms of their country into Mexico, have crowned it with imperishable courage, their daring enterprise, their unfaltering perseverance and fortitude when assailed on all sides by inmerciable enemy—the diseases of the climate—exalt their devoted patriotism into highest heroism, and given them a right to the profound gratitude of their country and the admiration of the world.

Resolved, That the democratic national convention of the thirty states composing the American republic, tender their fraternal congratulations to the national convention of the republic of France, now assembled as the free and sovereign representatives of the sovereignty of thirty-five millions of republicans, to establish government on those eternal principles of equal rights, for which *their* Lafayette and *our* Washington fought side by side, in the struggle for our own national independence; and we would especially convey to them and to the whole people of France, our earnest wishes for the consolidation of their liberties, through the wisdom that shall guide their councils, on the basis of a democratic constitution, not derived from the grants or concessions of kings or dynasties, but originating from the only true source of political power recognised in the states of this Union; the inherent and inalienable right of the people, in their sovereign capacity, to make and to amend their forms of government in such manner as the welfare of the community may require.

Resolved, That in the recent development of this grand political truth of the sovereignty of the people and their capacity and power for self government, which is prostrating thrones and erecting republics on the ruins of despotism in the old world, we feel that a high and sacred duty is devolved, with increased responsibility upon the democratic party of this country, as the party of the people, to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, equality and fraternity, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded through the American minister at Paris to the national convention of the republic of France.

Resolved, That the fruits of the great political triumph of 1844, which elected James K. Polk and George M. Dallas, President and Vice President of the United States, have fulfilled the hopes of the democracy of the Union; in defeating the declared purposes of their opponents to create a national bank; in preventing the corrupt and unconstitutional distribution of the land proceeds from the common treasury of the Union, for local purposes; in protecting the currency and the labor of the country from ruinous fluctuations, and guarding the money of the people for the use of the people, by the establishment of the constitutional treasury, in the noble impulse given to the cause of free trade, by the repeal of the tariff of 1842, and the creation of the more equal, honest and productive tariff of 1846; and that, in our opinion, would be a fatal error to weaken the bands of political organization by which those great reforms have been achieved, and risk them in the hands of their known adversaries, with whatever delusive appeals they may solicit our surrender of that vigilance, which is the only safeguard of liberty.

Resolved, That the confidence of the democracy of the Union in the principles, capacity, firmness and integrity of James K. Polk, manifested by his nomination and election in 1844, has been signally justified by the strictness of his adherence to sound democratic doctrines, by the purity of purpose, the energy and ability which have characterised his administration in all our affairs, at home and abroad; and that we tender to him our cordial congratulations upon the brilliant success which has hitherto crowned his patriotic efforts, and assure him, in advance, that at the expiration of his presidential term, he will carry with him to his retirement the esteem, respect and admiration of a greatful country.

Resolved, That this convention hereby present to the people of the United States Lewis Cass, of Michigan, as the candidate of the democratic party for the office of President, and William O. Butler, of Kentucky, as the candidate of the democratic party for the office of Vice President of the United States.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, JUNE 6, 1848.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

ELECTION, on TUESDAY, NOV. 7.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. LEWIS CASS,

OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEN. WILLIAM O. BUTLER,

OF KENTUCKY.

Ratification Meeting.

There will be a meeting of Democratic Republicans at the Court House, in this Village, on WEDNESDAY EVE., (14th inst.,) immediately after the adjournment of Court, for the purpose of responding to the nominations for President and Vice President made by the recent Convention at Baltimore. A general invitation is extended. Per Order.

THE NOMINATIONS.

To-day we hoist the names of the nominees of the Democratic National Convention to our mast head, and a stronger and better ticket for the Democracy could not have been selected.—So far as we can learn, this nomination is received throughout New England, and the whole country, with the most unqualified satisfaction and delight.

Although New England's first choice was undoubtedly another, yet with all that forbearance and unanimity for which the Democracy are, and ever have been characterized, those in the Convention from New England and other States merged those preferences in the desires of a majority of the Union for the nomination of so good and great a man as Lewis Cass, whose name and fair fame are identified with those of the Nation—a man so dear to the rapidly growing West, and of whom they are, and well may be, so justly proud, as well as every State and hamlet in the Union—and a majority of more than two thirds of this large Convention were found for him, and at its close all the States tendered warmly and unanimously their full and entire support of the nomination.

As a soldier and General, brave among the bravest—as a man of talent, education and powers of mind, surpassed by no one—as a patriot, ardent and true to every call of his country in her hour of need—as a statesman, firm, discreet, experienced and judicious, Gen. Cass may well merit as exalted a station as any one among the noble and patriotic phalanx of great and good men and statesmen, who have graced, or do now grace the vast arena of our glorious republic—one more competent or better qualified to lead the nation through the many paths and eventful scenes of the next four years, we feel confident could not have been selected by the Convention of the people at Baltimore.

The great value and excellence of the ticket was completed by the nomination of Gen. Butler. He has, like the Honorable man with whom he is associated on the ticket, in all the difficult, high and perilous stations he has filled, nobly done his whole duty.

With such a ticket the Democracy of the Union may justly feel proud—and with the names of CASS and BUTLER upon their banner, they cannot but feel firm, courageous, and united, and confidently go to the field, sure of obtaining a victory greater and more brilliant than ever yet they have achieved.

☞ We learn from the Washington Union that, "as was expected, Hon. Lewis Cass has resigned his seat in the United States Senate."

Why don't John P. Hale resign? Or does he consider "a bird in the hand worth two in the bush."

An ingenious mechanic in one of the southern cities has made a small engine to rock his child's cradle!—The length of the engine and boiler is 16 1-2 inches. It is about *two woman* power, and is a great curiosity.

THE BALTIMORE RESOLUTIONS.

We publish to-day the Resolutions passed by the Baltimore Convention, which embody the democratic creed as promulgated by the Baltimore Convention in 1844, without enlargement, diminution or qualification, except as they favor the Mexican war, most of the resolutions being in the exact language of those of 1844. An attempt was made to interpolate a new article, entirely sectional in character, upon the good old democratic creed, which has hitherto been found sufficiently national to draw together within the bonds of a common faith and brotherhood the great democratic party of the Union. The attempt, we are happy to state, was firmly met and successfully resisted by the Convention.

The wisdom, prudence and firmness, exhibited by the Convention on this exciting subject cannot fail to meet the unqualified approbation of the democratic masses throughout the Union.

A LEVELLER.

This term is usually the climax used by certain men when they would denounce a man of the democratic faith. There is something in their minds inexpressibly revolting in the idea, and of course they think that its application to any one, must debase him in the minds of all sensible persons. For this purpose the term we notice is being revived, and also for the purpose of preventing the triumph of democracy in the coming election.

Now to the use of the term as commonly received by timid political alarmists, when applied to the democratic party, or any of its leading members, we most strenuously object. It is false that the tendency of democratic sentiments is to abolish the just distinctions in society, founded on religion, morality, industry, skill or learning. It is false that any prominent advocates of the democratic cause would make war upon these distinctions, and force all or any of them with their opposite; that any of them would level the proud elevation which religion and morality confer upon men, with the abyss into which impiety and vice sinks them; that they would overturn the glorious fabries raised by industry, skill and learning, and level them with the miserable results of idleness, stupility and ignorance.

On the other hand, the direct tendency of democratic sentiments, is to encourage all that is good and noble in mankind, and give it supremacy. Religion is sustained by them, for they encourage faith in the Supreme; morality is upheld by them, for they encourage faith in man; industry, skill, and learning, are fostered by them, for democratic sentiments encourage them most effectually, by securing the full and unrestrained developement and enjoyment of their results. Against distinctions thus founded democracy does not, and cannot war: for to level them, would be to prostrate the strongest barrier against the further encroachments of her antagonist, aristocracy.

But, there are distinctions in society, against which democracy is, and while true to herself, ever must be opposed—distinctions which must be levelled ere the complete success of the democratic cause can be accomplished—distinctions founded on the perversion of the powers of government; such as monopolies, exclusive privileges, and special exemptions, which are wrong in themselves, and productive of much of the inequality that is seen in the conditions of men. And even here, such is the justice of democracy, that she interferes not with the inequalities at present existing, however artificially produced, but directs her aim to levelling those unequal features in legislation, which are the source of existing inequalities.

Such is democratic levelling. Such is the levelling approved by Lewis Cass, sometimes called a Locofocoism: and such will be the tendency of his administration, when elected President of the United States; he will go for the greatest good of ALL, as he ever has done, without regard to party or locality, and every opposition set up against *this* will most assuredly be *levelled*.

The duty of every true democrat of the United States to his country, is the same as that of the good man of society. They are both called to the same conflict. Let not the former imagine that the battles of freedom were ended when she built her altar on these shores, or that the Republic is safe, because its corner stone was laid amidst the prayers of the puritans. There are still *principles* and *men* within the limits of our Republic as *fatal* to its *existence* as were ever those who would have strangled it at its *birth*. With these the true republican democrat must maintain constant warfare. He must not expect to enjoy the *blessing* of a *free* government, in *peace* and *without exertion*. Like the traveler upon the snow invested desert, if he sleeps, he perishes. This duty of continual struggling is arduous, but it must be performed, for it is as fixed as any human thing, that the foes of our Republic will be ever active. *Its friends*, therefore, ought to be active and never be permitted to rest. Let this be particularly remembered in the contest for liberty and equal rights in eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

Later from Mexico. Steamship New Orleans, which left Vera Cruz on the 22d ult. brought dates from the city of Mexico to the 18th ult. Lieutenant Connor, who came a passenger on the New Orleans, and is the bearer of despatches to government, states that the prospects of peace are not so favorable as was anticipated. The opposition were growing stronger, and different parties of the disaffected were seeking to produce a revolution. Gen. Herrera was not, as reported, elected president.

☞ A Decided Hit. A valise maker in New York, has just sent as a present, a traveling trunk, to each of the crowned heads on the continent.

Pictorial Brother Jonathan for 4th of July.—We have received from Wilson & Co., the New York publishers, a copy of their Jubilee number of the Pictorial Brother Jonathan, and hesitate not in saying that it surpasses all their former numbers in the magnificence and splendor of its appearance. The Great Battle Piece of the *Storming of Chepultepec*, is a spirit stirring Picture of the largest size occupying a surface of seven square feet. Among the other attractions of the paper are life size Portraits of four of our most eminent Statesmen; eleven brilliant scenes by Gavarnis of the *Masquerade Ball* in Paris during the Carnival; and a host of other exciting and well executed engravings. The Price is but 12 1-2 cents per copy, or, ten copies for $1.

☞ "A voice to the people" will be heard again in our next.

☞ The Union publishes Gen. Cass's reply to the committee tendering the nomination. He goes the whole democratic platform.

Wisconsin. The house of representatives stands 46 democrats to 19 coons; senate 16 democrats, 3 coons.

New Hampshire. A democratic state convention meets at Concord June, 8, to nominate electors of President.

Extract from a letter by Major Kenley to Reverdy Johnson, dated city of Mexico, May 19:—

"There has been a rumor in town for some days past that Gen. Bustamente was gathering forces to overthrow the present government, and to resume hostilities, but Col. Hughes has just seen the Messrs Hargous and Voss, who informed him that they had but a few hours before received letters from Queretaro, which stated that Gen. Bastamente was in favor of peace, and that the treaty, as amended by our congress, *would certainly be ratified by the Mexican Congress*. Messrs Clifford and Sevier are still in the city. Mr Sevier's health is much improved. We return to Jalapa at once, leaving here tomorrow. Lieut. Col. Emory has joined our regiment."

A ratification meeting. A meeting to respond to the nomination of Cass and Butler will be holded in this city in a few days, and when the time is definitely fixed it will be announced by handbill. The watchword is, CASS, BUTLER and VICTORY. [Bangor Democrat.

Cass Salute. The Democrats fired one hundred guns upon the Boston Common, on Saturday 28th ult., in honor of the nomination of Cass and Butler.

By telegraph to the Boston Traveller.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP UNITED STATES.
HIGHLY INTERESTING NEWS!

New York, May 31—12 M.

The steamship United States, Capt. Hackstaff, arrived this morning, soon after 6 o'clock, in less than 14 days from Liverpool.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT REVOLUTION IN PARIS!

Paris, May 15.—By Electric Telegraph.—The people forcibly entered the National Assembly. M. Hurbert rose and proclaimed in the name of the people the *dissolution of the Assembly*. Paris is in confusion. Blanqui, Barbes, Courtras and Raspall are arrested. Great disorder prevailed in Paris, in consequence of the invasion of the National Assembly by the populace and the expulsion of the members.

Monday evening, 5 o'clock, P. M.—This begins the day fixed for the debate on the Polish question. A procession, headed by the leaders of the Clubs, went to the National Assembly to present a petition. There were very few troops on guard, and the crowd forced their way into the hall of the Assembly, and after a scene of great confusion expelled the members. Hubert in the name of the people, declared the Assembly dissolved.

The rabble has been beaten, and the National Guard are now collecting on all sides, crying *Vive l'Assemblee Nationale*." It is said that Louis Blanc and a party of the leaders of the Clubs have gone to the Hotel de Ville, to propose a new government.

6 o'clock—It is said that a Committee of Public Safety has been proclaimed, composed of MM. Louis Blanc, Albert, Ledru Rollin, Flocon, Barbes, Blanqui, Hubert and other members of the Clubs. The Executive Government is now sitting, and it is said will call the National Assembly together this evening.

6 1-2 o'clock.—Paris is in a state of the greatest confusion. The National Guards and Guard Mobile are all called out, and many of them are crying out *Vive l'Assemblee Nationale*; but the greater portion of them are not to be depended on. It is said that the revolutionists have gone to the Hotel de Ville, and are attempting to establish a Committee of Public Safety. On the other hand, it is announced that the Executive Government is in session, deliberating upon what is to be done.

It is generally believed that the National Assembly will be again convoked this evening.—The Hall of the Assembly is now in possession of the National Guard. On the approach of the National Guard, the people made their escape at the doors and windows. It is not expected that the night will pass off without serious disorders.

7 o'clock—The affair is at an end. At half past 5 the Clubbites went to the Hotel de Ville to proclaim a committee of Public Safety. The National Guard dispersed them, without effusion of blood. The principal actors are arrested—Blanqui, Barbes, Hubert, and General Courtais, commandant of the National Guards, are among the arrested.

The Assembly has just met again—the President Buchez has taken the chair. Paris is tranquil.

WAGES OF LABOR.

The report of the commissioner of Patents contains an extended statement of the prices paid to farm laborers and to mechanics in various parts of the United States. The facts thus presented must be interesting to our readers generally, and we give the substance of them in condensed form.

Farm Laborers. In Maine, northern parts, $12 to $15 per month.

New Hampshire and Vermont, $12 per month.

Massachusetts, eastern, $12 to $14 per month.

Massachusetts, western part, $11 per month.

New York, mostly $10 per month, often $12 per month, a very few at $8 per month.

New Jersey, $15 per month and not boarded.

Pennsylvania, mostly $10 to $12 per month.

Maryland, $8 to $10 per month; 37 to 50 cents per day.

Virginia, southern, $5 per month; in the northwestern $10 per month.

North Carolina, northern and central, $7 to $8 per month; western, 60 to 75 cents per day.

South Carolina western, $5 per month; northwestern, $6 to $10 per month; northeastern 28 cents per day; white laborers, $15 per month.

Georgia, northwestern, $15 per month or 75 cents per day.

Alabama, southern, 30 cents per day; northern, 25 cents per day; central, 50 cents per day.

Tennessee, western, $8 to $13 per month; eastern, $10 to $12 per month.

Ohio, mostly $10 per month, rather higher in the southern parts.

Indiana, $9 to $10 per month.

Illinois, central and southern, $7 to $10 per month; northern, $15 to $20 per month.

Michigan, very variable, average about $11 per month.

Iowa, about $12,50 per month.

In England the average wages of a laborer are forty cents per day, but the standard varies greatly. The Nottingham weavers, in an address to the public stated, that, after toiling from fourteen to sixteen hours per day, they could only earn from one dollar to one dollar and twenty-five cents per week, and were obliged to subsist on bread and water, or potatoes and salt.

In Ireland the average price of common labor is from ten to twelve cents per day. In France the common wages of a hired laborer are thirty-seven dollars and fifteen cents for a man, and eighteen dollars and seventy-five cents for a woman annually; the tax upon which are equal to one fifth of the net product. In some parts of India, where the laborers want but a little rice and salt, the common wages are as low as five cents a day.

EXPULSION OF JESUITS FROM AUSTRIA.

Vienna, May 8.—Expulsion of the Society of Jesuits.—An imperial order has confirmed this measure, which Von Pillarsdorff brought forward more than a week since. Some opposition was made, but it availed nothing, and the Chiavari of the past week have convinced the majority of the absolute necessity of this step, and the Jesuits must now bid an eternal farewell to Austria.

The Papal Nuncio at this court, Viale Prela, has just demanded passports for his journey from the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Austria appears ready to renounce allegiance to the Papal See.

A New Hampshire Millionaire.—The Keene Sentinel says that "the estate of Hon. George B. Upham, who died recently at Claremont, is appraised it over nine hundred thousand dollars." Mr. Upham accumulated his large property principally by loaning money and strict economy. At the time of his death a very large sum is said to have been owing him by residents of Claremont and the neighboring towns. His family expenses are reported to have been very small, seldom exceeding four or five hundred dollars per annum, if they amounted to so much.

To this may be added that an editor at Claremont has just married his daughter.

The Bangor Whig says that the census of that city has been recently taken, and the following is the result: Males, 6530; Females, 6850; total, 13,380.

Mr. Pageot. Louis Philippe's Minister to Washington, has sold out his property at the capital, and has determined to settle in Tennessee, where he has a large estate acquired with his wife, a daughter of Wm. B. Lewis.

☞ An old maid was once asked to subscribe for a newspaper. She answered no,—she always made her own news.

A Company of Fourierites, from France, have bought four millions of acres in Texas. They are called the Icarian Colony.

The Gardiner's Chronicle states that a few pieces of broken looking glass, suspended in a tree, will prevent the birds from attacking the fruit.

From Washington.—The friends of Cass and Butler held a ratification meeting on Friday evening, had a procession, cheered Gen Cass at his lodgings, and were addressed by him.

Yesterday morning every body in Louisville thought it was a snowing. The whole atmosphere of the city seemed densely filled with snow flakes. These turned out to be gnats or flies, little black bodied insects with white wings, which soon settled by millions, billions, trillions, quadrillions, and quintillions, upon all the houses and upon the whole surface of the ground.—Louisville Jour.

Eleven trains per day now run over the Eastern Railroad, between Boston, Lynn, and Salem, four to Newburyport, three to Portsmouth, and two to Portland.

Gen. Santa Anna reached Kingston, Jamaica, on the 2d instant, in the afternoon, on board a Spanish brig, eighteen days from Vera Cruz.

OUR TICKET—WHIG TESTIMONY.

The National Intelligencer says—"In nominating Mr Cass, it must be admitted that the convention have selected for their candidate a gentleman of talents, of respectability and of exemplary personal character." The New York Tribune says—"We are inclined to thank our adversaries have put up a good sort of a man for Vice President. Gen. Butler is not a great man, but we have always considered him honest, brave and manly, and know he made a capitan run for governor in 1844." Thus both our nominees stand endorsed as good men by their political opponents.

Wetting Bricks.—Few people, except builders, are aware of the advantage of wetting bricks before laying them. A wall 12 inches thick, built of good mortar, with bricks well soaked, is stonger in every respect, than one 16 inches thick, built dry. The reason of this, is that if the bricks are saturated with water, they will not abstract from the mortar the moisture which is necessary to its crystalization, and on the contrary they will unite chemically with the mortar and become solid as a rock. On the other hand, if the bricks are put up dry, they immediately take all the moisture from the mortar, leave it too dry to harden, and the consequence is, that when a building of this description is taken down or tumbles down of its own accord, the mortar falls from it like so much sand.—N. Y. Sun.

Discriminating Youth. A gentlemen travelling in Tennessee, stopped at a house for the night, and during the first meal observed an urchin pulling at a loaf of bread. At length the youngster remarked, "Mammy, here's a *hair* in the bread." The old lady remarked that "it was only a piece of corn silk."

"Corn silk, the mischief," replied young 'un, "how came *corn silk* to have a *nit* on it."

That boy, in our opinion, is bound, some day to fill his professorship.—Chamber's (Bla.) Herald.

From the fact that the name of Cass has been identified with that of Ohio for the greater part of half a century, we claim in the great fight the front rank, and never did we give a political pledge, with a more firm, fixed belief that it will be fully redeemed than the one we now make, and that is, that so sure as the day of election arives, and Lewis Cass lives, will the democracy of Ohio give him the 33 electoral votes of the state.—Columbus Statesman.

Curious Derivation. In the Senate of the U. S. Mr Dix, in his historical account of the English settlement at the Balize, stated the origin of the name which was as follows: The country was in the military occupation, at one time, of an English Buccaneer, named Wallis.—The Spaniards having no W in their alphabet, called it Ballis—after the name of the piratical chief, and it was finally corrupted into Balize.

A Young Bigamist.—Young man named Hiram Garrett, only 19 years old, was on Thursday convicted at New-York of bigamy, he having when only 16 years old married Mary Eliza Decker, his first wife being still alive. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

An old lady, 90 years of age, was lately abandoned at a hotel at Geneva by an unnatural daughter, to whom she had probably become burthensome. The treatment made the old lady a lunatic.

A VALUABLE TESTIMONY.

We like at all times, to give credit when credit is due, and if at the same time we can relieve the distressed, we are doubly gratified; we, therefore, give the following voluntary testimony as to the beneficial effects of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, by the editor of the Columbia South Carolinian, who appears to have obtained great relief by its use. [Old Dominion, Portsmouth, Va.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

We seldom resort to patent medicines, having a great respect for the skill of the regular profession, but chance threw into our way the above named medicine, immediately after the close of the last session of the Legislature, when our lungs were almost dried up by the highly rarified atmosphere of our stove-warmed State House. The Balsam immediately relieved us of a most harrassing cough, which threatened our health in a serious degree. We feel that we are indebted to it for some fifteen pounds of animal weight—which addition once FELT, cannot be forgotten.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by J. K. Hammond, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally.

Wiscassett, Maine, Jan. 30.

F. Brown—Dear Sir: I take this opportunity to return to you my most sincere thanks for the benefit I have received from the use of your SARSAPARILLA and TOMATO BITTERS. I can with much pleasure say that I have been very much benefitted by their use. I have been troubled for a long time with a severe scrofula humor, for which I have applied to all our physicians, without receiving the least relief; at last I was induced to try your Bitters, by the strong recommendation of my friends, and to my utter astonishment they have entirely cured me, and I find by inquiry, that I am not the only person that has been cured by its use in this part of the country. It is becoming one of the most popular Medicines ever sold here, and I hope soon to see them become in general use by our physicians. I can with the greatest recommend them to all, as a most mild, safe and effectual remedy for impurities of the blood.—Please send me one dozen by Railroad or Stage, and oblige your most obedient servant.

JAMES W. WARREN.

For sale by J. K. Hammond, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; and by Druggists and Agents generally.

DEATHS.

In Norway, 31st ult, Mr Jonathan G. Town, aged about 26.

In Minot, 20th ult, Mr. John Woodward, aged 23 years.

To the Hon. Board of County Commissioners in and for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned, citizens and legal voters in said County, would respectfully represent that a large number of Petitions have been signed in the several towns in said County by the citizens thereof directed to the next Legislature and praying that the County Buildings may be removed from their present location to some point on the road leading from South Paris to Norway Village and near the point intersected by the road leading from Rumford to Steep Falls in Norway; or that they would leave said question of removal to the people for their decision at the ballot box. They further represent that at the time said Petitions were first put into circulation, it was a matter of doubt whether the contemplated location would be fixed in Paris or Norway, and if in the latter, your Hon. Board would have no jurisdiction in the premises.

They further represent that said Petitioners are now willing to have said new location fixed near said four corners in said town of Paris, and that a prosecution of said matter at the next Legislature would be attended with great trouble and expense. They would therefore in our own behalf and in behalf of the Petitioners, pray your Hon. Board to take said matter of removal into consideration, and so far grant the prayer of your Petitioners as to direct the submission of said question of removal aforesaid to the people to be by them voted upon at the next annual September election, agreeably to the provisions of the Statute giving your Hon. Board jurisdiction in such cases. As in duty bound will ever pray,

JAMES WALKER & 84 others.

April, 1848.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners began and held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, by publishing a true and attested copy of their Petition and of this Order of Court thereon three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, in said County, the first publication to be at least thirty days before the next a journed term of said County Commissioners Court, to be holden at Paris, in and for said County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of July next, that all persons and corporations interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be geanted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order of Court thereon.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

5

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS Jacob W. Lothrop of Buckfield in the county of Oxford, on the twenty third day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, made and executed to me, the subscriber, a mortgage deed of that date of the Southerly half of the lot of land numbered Seventeen in the Sixth Range and West Division of Lots in said Buckfield, to secure payment of certain notes of hand therein described. Now the said Lothrop having failed to pay said notes, according to the tenor thereof, whereby the condition of said mortgage deed has not been fulfilled, I hereby claim possession of said land for condition broken in order to foreclose said mortgage, agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided. JACOB GURNEY.

Hebron, June 3, 1848. *3sprs

Woolen Cloths!!

THE South Paris Manufacturing Co. take pleasure in informing their customers that they have on hand an unusually large stock of

WOOLEN CLOTHS,

which they have intended should be unsurpassed in durability, or style, by any of their previous manufacture, and which they will exchange for WOOL on the most favorable conditions.

All Cloths sold Warranted Serviceable, as those known to be defective will not be offered.

☞ Cloths sold to the TRADE at prices to correspond with the times, and WOOL taken in payment if desired. WM. DEERING, Agent.

South Paris, June, 1848. tf 5

WM. M. CUSHMAN,

MAIN STREET, NORWAY VILLAGE

—DEALER IN—

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Jewelry and Fancy Goods,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Is receiving from the city from time to time

New Goods,

of superior quality, which he will sell as CHEAP as can be bought in Portland or Boston, as he buys all his goods

EXCEEDINGLY LOW,

and

SELLS THEM,

with a very little advance,

AT COST.

He has just received an assortment of Gold and Silver Lever, Lepine, and common

WATCHES;

BRASS AND WOODEN CLOCKS;

SPECTACLES, KNIVES, SCISSORS, BEADS, COMBS,

And a great variety of other goods, too numerous to mention. For particulars

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE. ☜

and you cannot fail to find something to suit your taste.

REPAIRING.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry cleansed and repaired, and warranted.

May 27, 1848. tf 1

CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING.

THE South Paris Manufacturing Co. would respectfully give notice that they are fitting up a

CUSTOM CARDING MACHINE,

and will be prepared to receive Wool for Carding on Monday, the 5th of June next.

They have purchased new Cards, and are putting their Machines in the best of order. *Perfect satisfaction* will be WARRANTED to those who may favor them with a call. Particular attention will be paid to

CLOTH DRESSING.

From the superiority of their finishing apparatus, and the experience of their *help*, they feel assured that they will be enabled to finish Cloths in better style than can be done elsewhere.

Wool will be received in exchange for work.

Cloths received and returned to the following places, free of expense, viz:

Dennis Moore's, Lovell; H. C. Buswell, Fryeburg; A. Graves, Bethel Hill; Lovejoy & French, Albany; John Holt, Waterford; A. M. Nelson, Bridgton; O. C. Bolster, Rumford; J. F. Howe, Sumner.

WM. DEERING, Agent.

South Paris, May 29, 1848. tf 4

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms the farm formerly owned by the heirs of Benjamin Frost, situated in the town of GORHAM, one mile from the village and nine from the city of Portland, containing about 125 acres, well divided into Woodland, Tillage and pasturage, and is one of the best farms in Cumberland County. The farm is well watered, has a good orchard, and the buildings are convenient and in good repair.

The farm is situated in a pleasant neighborhood, within one mile and in full view of the Seminary, rendering it a desirable residence for any who may wish to give their children the advantage of one of the best schools in the state. The terms of payment will be made to suit the purchaser.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber,—

PETER B. FROST, Norway,

Or of Simon T. Rice, Portland, or

Daniel C. Libby of Gorham.

May 24, 1848. tf 4

State of Maine.

OXFORD, SS:—Court of County Commissioners, May Term, A. D. 1848.

ORDERED, That the following sums be assessed and imposed on the following tracts or townships, for the purpose of repairing the highway through said tracts or townships, viz:—

On Andover North Surplus, $223 67, for repairs on Coos road (so called) from the West line of Andover to Letter C. Surplus. Timothy Walker of Rumford, is hereby appointed Agent to expend the above sum, which is apportioned as follows, viz:

Owners and occupants.	No. of Acres.	Tax per Acre.	Total.
		cents.	$ cts.
Calvin Crooker,	260	2 2-4	5 50
David Morse,	100	2 3-4	2 75
Benjamin T. Newton,	200	8 1-4	16 50
Moses Roberts,	200	4 1-4	8 25
Joseph Morse,	150	8 1-4	12 37
Matthias Morton,	200	8 1-4	16 50
Aaron Dunn,	200	8 1-4	16 50
Joshua Dunn,	76	11	8 36
Samuel Akers,	100	7	7 00
Farnum Abbott,	100	7	7 00
Haden Abbott,	100	4 1-4	4 25
St. John Smith,	50	8 1-4	4 12
Thomas P. Martin,	200	5 1-2	5 50
Unoccupied.			
Timothy Walker,	10,632	14	87 90
Owner unknown,	3,646	14	27 28

And it is further Ordered, That the sum of $50 00 be assessed and imposed on Letter C. Surplus, estimated to contain ten thousand acres, being five mills per acre, for repairs of the Coos road through said C. Surplus. Said C. Surplus being owned by Henry E. Prentiss and others unknown.

John M. Wilson, of No. 5, is hereby appointed agent to expend said sum.

And it is further Ordered, That the sum of $672, 97 be assessed and imposed on township Letter B., for the purpose of repairing County roads through said township, viz: The sum of $172 97, on said township Letter B. for the repair of Coos road (so called) from West line of Letter C. Surplus, through said township Letter B. to New Hampshire line.

Also, on same township Letter B., the sum of $100 for repairs of Magalloway road (so called) from John L. Bragg's to Abbott's Mills in said township.

Also, on same township Letter B., the sum of $400 for repairs of Bear River road (so called) from John L. Bragg's to township Letter A. No. 2.

And John L. Bragg, of Letter B., is hereby appointed agent to expend said sums, which are appropriated as follows, viz:—

Owners and occupants.	No. of Lots.	Description of Range.	No. of Acres.	Tax per acre.	Total.
				cents.	$ cts.
William I. Abbott,	3	4	70	54	37 80
Simeon F. Frost,	3	4	30	23	6 90
Hiram F. Gould,	47	4	120	5	6 00
James S. Douglass,	47	4	60	4 1-2	2 70
Joseph E. Gould,	4	16	130	8	10 40
John I. Bragg,	27	16	121	26	31 46
Joseph Converse,	30 & 39	19	200	8	16 00
John Howe,	unk.	18	100	10 1-2	10 50
Joseph Chase,	44	17	102	12	12 24
Howard Blodgett,	unk.	18	100	2 1-2	2 50
Otis H. Abbott,	12	14	90	17 1-2	15 90
James Godwin,	13 & 22	unk	160	9	14 40
James Godwin,	15	do	100	1 1-2	1 50
Philip M. Richardson,	14	do	100	3 1-2	3 50
Philip Richardson,	20	do	100	5 3-4	5 95
Eli West,	17	do	100	3 1-2	3 50
Edmund Richards,	16	do	100	7	7 00
Charles Jordan,	unk.	do	100	1 3-4	1 75
Charles Abbott,	47 & 26	15	240	9 1-2	22 80
Owner unknown,	1	unk	100	5 3-4	5 25
William Grover,	2	do	125	12 1-2	15 62
John C. West,	3	do	125	7	8 75
J. & S. Grover,	4 & 56	do	160	12	19 20
Eunice Small,	57	do	150	7	10 50
Lorenzo Small,	58	do	50	4	2 00
Calvin Crockery,	55	do	80	2 1-2	1 80
David C. Brooks,	16	do	120	7 1-4	8 70
John C. West,	unknown		240	3 3-4	9 00
Stephen Richards,	52 & 53	unk	200	2 3-4	5 50
Jona. Scribner,	67 & 72	do	154	9	13 86
Nathaniel W. Rawson,	67	do	100	2 3-4	2 75
Joshua Small,	unknown		70	2	1 40
Thomas F. Bragg,	11	unk	50	14	7 00
Philander M. Bragg,	11	do	55	3 1-2	1 75
Philander M. Bragg,	27	do	60	3 1-2	1 7
Unoccupied.					
Owned by Franklin Smith and others,			10,171	1 3-4	335 48

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true Copy:—

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

CLERK'S OFFICE, }

PARIS, MAY 18, 1848. } 3

New Spring Goods!!

HUBBARD & STEVENS

ARE now receiving their stock of Spring Goods, which they will sell at very low prices.

4000 YDS SHEETINGS from 4 1-2 to 8 cts. per yd.

3000 " PRINTS, from 3 1-2 to 11 cts. per yd.

Paris Hill, May 23, 1848. 1w3

Graffenburg Medicines.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for the sale of the following Graffenburg Medicines, viz:

Graffenburg Pills.
do Children's Panacea.
do Eye Lotion.
do Green Mountain Ointment.
do Sarsaparilla Compound.

HUBBARD & STEVENS.

Paris, May 23, 1848. 4w3

Groceries! Groceries!!

SUCH as Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Saleratus, Pepper, Ginger, Spices, &c. Also Sugar House Molasses, a splendid article. Clear Pork, Mackerel, &c., all of which will be sold cheap. Likewise Coffee from 7 to 10 cents per lb. 20 lbs. good Sugar for $1. Tea, 25 cents. For sale by

HUBBARD & STEVENS.

Paris, May 23, 1848. 4w3

SHAWLS!!

4 DOZEN FASHIONABLE SHAWLS, of different kinds, from 50 cts. to $10,00 each. Also, a Good assortment of Muslin de Laines, Ginghams, Printed Lawns, &c. Likewise, Checked Cambrics, and other white goods, for sale by

HUBBARD & STEVENS.

May 23, 1848. 4w3

Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

THE subscribers have on hand and will keep constantly for sale *Townsend's Sarsparilla*, a genuine article—cheap.

HUBBARD & STEVENS.

Paris, May 8th, 1848. tf 1

☞FOR SALE.☜

THE subscribers are Licensed and will sell all kinds of Liquors, for *Medicinal* and *Mechanical purposes only.*

HUBBARD & STEVENS.

Paris, May 23, 1848. 4w3

Sheetings and Shirtings.

5000 YDS. Sheetings and Shirtings for sale by A. C. DENISON.

Norway, May 1, 1848. 52

E. W. CLARK,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

PARIS, OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE.

☞ All precepts and communications, by Mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.

April 15, 1848. tf 56

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,

FOR OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ Residence, Mechanic Falls, Cumberland Co.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to. ☜—Feb. 14, 1846. tf 41

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

ON the Petition of PATIENCE HODGDON, Widow of *James Hodgdon*, late of Buckfield in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband,

It was Ordered, that the said WIDOW give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

4 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

EZRA COBB, Executor of the last Will and Testament of *James Hersey 2d*, late of Sumner in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

4 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight—

ON the Petition of J. S. FARRINGTON, Administrator of the estate of *John C. Farrington*, late of Lovell in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell all the real estate of said deceased, as a partial sale thereof would greatly injure the residue, for the purpose of paying the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges; and also on the Petition of *Micaela Farrington*, Widow of said deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal property of her late husband,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted. GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight—

ON the Petition of JOHN SIMMONS, Administrator of the estate of *Enoch Peterson*, late of Newton, in the State of Massachusetts, deceased, praying for license to sell all the right and interest the said deceased had in a certain farm, situated in the town of Livermore in said County, on which John Peterson now lives, for the payment of said deceased's debts and incidental charges,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted. GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight—

NATHAN GROVER, Administrator of the estate of *Daniel B. Mills*, late of Bethel in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also the Report of the Commissioners appointed to set out the Widow's Dower,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and accepted.

4 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight—

ON the Petition of MARY ETHRIDGE, Administratrix of the estate of *Nathaniel Ethridge*, late of Bethel in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, as a partial sale thereof would greatly injure the residue, for the purpose of the payment of his just debts, charges of administration, and incidental charges,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

4 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight—

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

MARTIN RICHARDS, late of Turner,

in said county, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JONATHAN MOWER.

Turner, May 23, 1848. 1

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

ON the Report of the Commissioners appointed to set out the Widow's Dower in the estate of *Phineas Eastman*, late of Lovell in said county, deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the Executor of said Estate give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be accepted.

4 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

JAMES TORREY, Administrator of the estate of *Charles T. Torrey*, late of Medway in the State of Massachusetts, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

4 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of

JONATHAN HOLMAN,

late of Dixfield in said county, deceased, whose Estate has been represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months commencing on the twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1848, are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the house in said Dixfield where the deceased lived at the time of his decease, on the last Mondays of September and November next, from two to five o'clock P. M. on each day.

JOSHUA RANDALL Jr.
JOHN J. HOLMAN.

Dixfield, May 23, 1848. 4

Valuable Real Estate at AUCTION.

THE subscriber, being thereto duly authorized by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, offers for sale the Real Estate of JAMES BEMIS, late of Paris, deceased. The property lies in the northerly part of Paris, being the northerly half of Lots No. 25 and 26 in the fourth Range of Lots, containing about one hundred and ninety acres of land, on both sides of the Little Androscoggin River, together with the buildings thereon, consisting of a House, Barn, and Saw Mill, all new. The interior of the house is unfinished. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road, it is expected, will pass through the land, and a depot within 3-4ths of a mile. About two-thirds of the land is covered with heavy wood and valuable timber, within one hundred rods of the Mill, and a ready sale for lumber. A very desirable opportunity for a safe investment is here offered, as the property must be sold. If not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold at public Auction, on Monday, the twelfth day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M. Sale on the premises.

For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on Paris Hill.

For sale at the same time, Eight or Ten Tons of Hay in said Barn.

FRANCIS BEMIS, Administrator.

Paris, April 21, 1848. 51

INVALUABLE FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX Lectures on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 22 engravings. Paper 50 cts.; bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 75 cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2. Mail to any part, 50 cts. postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10 for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere. For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference of person next to the surface, just above the hips. If Rupture, mention which side.

Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods.

Address Dr. S. S. FITCH,
707 Broadway, New York, post paid.

Feb. 28, 1848. 1y47

Freedom Notice.

TO whom it may concern:—This certifies that I have given my son, Ebbridge L. Huston, his time; and I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

JAMES BUSTON, Jr.

Witness—John Reed.

Roxbury, April 23d, 1848. *2

WANTED.

FIVE HUNDRED CORDS OF

HEMLOCK BARK,

Wanted by the subscriber, at South Paris, for which he will pay $2,75 per cord, CASH, on delivery.

LEWIS BRIDGHAM.

South Paris, May 10, 1848. tf 4

Freedom Notice.

IN consideration of the sum of ten dollars paid by Charles Burgess, my son, I hereby relinquish the whole of his time and all my right to his earnings until he arrives to the age of twenty-one years, and shall neither claim any of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

OBLD BURGESS.

Witness—Benj. Stoker.

Mexico, April 29, 1848. *3w4

Freedom Notice.

IN consideration of fifty dollars paid me by Victor M. Abbott, my son, I hereby relinquish the whole of his time, and all my right to his earnings, until he arrive to the age of twenty-one years; and shall neither claim any of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

LEVI ABBOTT.

Witness—Isaac Randall.

Mexico, Me., May 2, 1848. *3w4

New Spring Goods!!

A. C. DENISON

IS now receiving his SPRING STOCK OF GOODS, all of which will be sold at extremely low prices.

Norway April 26, 1848. 52

Window Sashes.

500 LIGHTS of Double Lip 9 by 12 and 9 by 14 dove-tail Sash, extra quality, glazed and unglazed, for sale by

HUMPHREY & STEARNS.

South Paris, April 8, 1848. tf 49

BONNETS! BONNETS!!

10 DOZ. Fashionable Bonnets, such as Florence, China Pearl, Rutland, Lace, &c., from 17 cts. to $3,50 each, and Trimmings, such as Flowers, Wreaths, Ribbons, &c. &c., for sale by

HUBBARD & STEVENS.

Paris, May 23, 1848. 4w3

Broadcloths.

GERMAN, English, and American Broadcloths, Middlesex Cassimeres, Fancy Tweeds and Satinetts, for sale by

A. C. DENISON.

Norway, May 1, 1848. 52

Oxford Teachers' Association

Met, according to adjournment, at Rumford Point on Wednesday, the 17th ult. The President in the Chair. Hymn and Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hopkins of Rumford.

The Secretary read the proceedings of the last meeting.

Voted, That a Committee of three be raised to designate the time, place and exercises of the next meeting. Messrs. Vinton of Paris, Godwin and Brown of Rumford, Committee.

Mr. Shaw, from the Committee on *School Libraries*, read his Report. (Report condensed and published hereafter.)

Voted, That the report on School Libraries be accepted and placed on file.

Voted, To adjourn one hour.

AFTERNOON. Association met according to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. C. Pearl, of Gorham. Address by Rev. Geo. K. Shaw, of Paris.

Voted, That the thanks of the Association be given to Mr. Shaw for his able and interesting address on the present occasion.

Mr. Hinds, from the Committee on *Normal Schools*, read his Report. (Report condensed and published hereafter.)

Voted, That the report on Norman Schools be accepted and placed on file.

Miss Howard, from the Committee on Female Teachers, read her Report. (Report accepted.)

Mr. Vinton, from the Committee raised this morning in reference to the next meeting, reported, That the next meeting be held at Norway Village, on the second Wednesday of August next. Exercises:—An address by W. W. Virgin, of Rumford; Reports which are due at this meeting—on Emulation, and Teaching as a Profession. A written discussion on the following question:

"Do Academies, Colleges, and higher Institutions of Learning exert a favorable influence on the public School?"

Disputants,—E. S. Hopkins, Affirmative, W. H. Vinton, Negative.

Voted, That the Secretary condense and publish the Reports, submitted at this meeting, in the two papers in the County.

The following Resolution was offered by Mr. Hinds:

Resolved, That the members of the "Oxford Teachers' Association" feel it to be their duty to patronize and sustain the Common School Advocate, edited by Wm. G. Crosby, Secretary of the Board of Education.

Mr. Shaw offered the following Resolution.

Resolved, That the members of the "Oxford Teachers' Association" would recommend the organization, as soon as practicable, of a Teachers' State Convention, to be composed of Delegates from each County Association.

Voted, that the Association do now adjourn, according to the report of the Committee.

[Indubitable evidence was given on this occasion that our meetings are increasing in ability and interest. The people of Rumford did credit to themselves, honor to the Association, and service to the cause of Education by the interest they manifested in this meeting, good evidence of which waf afforded by their personal attendance. Will they accept the thanks of the Association?]

W. H. VINTON, *Secretary.*

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners next to be holden at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, 1848.

HUMBLY shews that a town way beginning at the crotch of road leading from Ephraim Ricker's to Richard Teague's, thence Southerly down the valley of the Pumpkin Brook, thence Southerly across Martin Stream to the road near the Cushing School-house, as laid by the Selectmen of Turner, would be of great public convenience; that the Selectmen of said town, after notice and hearing of the parties, have laid out said road and reported the same to the town at a public meeting of the inhabitants duly notified and warned; yet the town has unreasonably refused and delayed to allow and approve said town way laid out by the Selectmen aforesaid, and put the same on record; wherefore, your Petitioners, considering themselves aggrieved by such delay and refusal, pray that your Honors would, agreeable to law in such case made and provided, accept and approve said town way, and direct the same to be recorded on the Books of said town.

JOHN SWETT & 6 others.

Turner, May 4, 1848.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1848.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of John Swett in said Turner, on Tuesday, the eighteenth day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will jointly proceed to view the route set forth in the Petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerk of said town of Turner, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Turner, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications, and each of the other notices, to be made, served and posted, at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

4

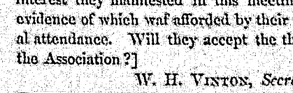
Old Iron! Old Iron!!

10,000 LBS. Old Iron wanted by the subscriber in exchange for Stoves and Cash.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

SPECTACLES



A Good Assortment of Spectacles for persons of all ages may be found at the Store of the subscriber. Call and see.

B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, March 22, 1847. 1f46

SCHOOL BOOKS.

GRAMMARS, Geographies, Arithmetics, Histories, and all other books commonly used in Schools, for sale by

B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. 34 tf

THOMSONIAN MEDICINES, for sale by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Nov. 19, 1847. 3w31

BLANK.

A Prime Assortment of Blanks, printed on good paper, kept constantly for sale at the Bookstore of

B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec 29 1846 tf

Carriage Manufactory,

NORWAY VILLAGE.

C. P. KIMBALL,

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has now on hand a good assortment of Carriages, such as

BUGGIES, GIGGS, COMMON WAGONS, &c. &c.,

and will manufacture to order, at short notice, any of the above named Carriages.

Particular attention paid to the repairing of Woodwork, Ironing, Painting, Trimming, &c.

All in want of a new carriage or wishing their old ones repaired and made to look as well as new, on liberal and satisfactory terms, are invited to call at his establishment.

May 19, 1848. tf 3

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, SS:—May 5th, 1848.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction on Thursday, the twenty-second day of June, A. D. 1848, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Inn of Isaac Spring, Esq., in Brownfield in said County of Oxford, all the right that CALVIN BACHELDER, of Lowell in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Physician, and DOLLY M. BACHELDER, his wife, have to redeem the following described parcels of real estate, viz: A certain parcel of land situated in said Brownfield in the County aforesaid, and bounded as follows, viz: Northerly, on land of Clark Clemonds; East, by land of Asa Mansfield and John T. Miller; Southerly, by land of Sylvanus B. Bean; Westerly, by land of Timothy Gibson; lying on Frost Mountain, so called, and containing twenty acres more or less. Also, a certain other parcel of land situated in said Brownfield and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a tree on the bank of Saco River, marked Seven; thence on Saco river to "Bog Ditch," so called; thence by "Bog Ditch" and Timothy Gibson's land, to "Axle-tree corner," so called; thence by land of Abel Gibson and the said Calvin Bachelder and Dolly M., owned in common and undivided, to high land owned by Abel Gibson; thence by said Abel Gibson's land to land of Daniel Bean; thence by the said Bean's land to the first mentioned bound, being the same formerly occupied by Jeremiah Storer, and containing twelve and a half acres more or less.

Also, a certain other parcel of land situated in said Brownfield, and bounded as follows, viz: Northerly by the land last described; East, by land of Timothy Gibson and formerly owned by George Clement; Southerly, by land of Simon B. Johnson; Westerly, by the high land to the corner of the last described lot, owned in common and undivided with Abel Gibson, and containing thirty acres more or less.

Also, a certain other parcel of land situated in said Brownfield, and bounded as follows, viz: Northerly by land of Mark Leavitt; East, by land of Daniel Bean or unknown; South, by land of David Fogg; West, by drift-road leading from town road to David Foggs, being the Westerly half of Lot numbered Four in Cutler's Grant, containing fifty acres more or less.

Also, a certain other piece of land situated in Denmark, County of Oxford, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the North East corner of a tract of land, set off on an Execution in favor of Timothy Osgood against P. S. Livermore in 1802 and deeded to Simeon Pease the twenty-fourth day of June, 1819; thence running a South Westerly course, by land formerly owned by Joshua B. Osgood to "Dragon Meadow Brook," so called; thence Westerly, down said brook to a point, so far, that a Northerly line, starting thence shall follow the East side of "Dragon Meadow," so called, until it reach land formerly owned by Joshua B. Osgood; thence Easterly by last mentioned land, to the first named course, owned in common and undivided with Bennett Pike, and containing one hundred and seventy-five acres more or less.

The above described parcels of real estate having been appraised and set off May 3d, 1848, on an Execution in favor of Mark Pease, of Cornish, in the County of York, against the said Calvin and Dolly M. Bachelder, recovered at the Supreme Judicial Court begun and holden at Alfred, within and for the County of York, on the first Tuesday of April, 1848, for the sum of three hundred, forty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents debt or damage, and thirty-three dollars and five cents costs of suit, with fifteen cents more for one Writ of Execution, issued on said judgment April 5th, 1848, in part satisfaction thereof, to wit, in the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars.

A more particular description of the premises may be had at the time and place of sale.

(3) GEORGE [illegible]URN, Dep. Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, SS:—May 5th, 1848.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction at the Inn of Isaac Spring, Esq., in Brownfield in said County of Oxford, on Thursday, the twenty-second day of June, A. D., 1848, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right that CALVIN BACHELDER, of Lowell, in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Physician, and DOLLY M. BACHELDER, his wife, have to redeem the following described parcels of real estate, viz:—

A certain parcel of real estate situated in said Brownfield, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning on the North side of the County road leading from Brownfield to New Hampshire line, on line of land of Eben. Wentworth, thence running North 3° East to land of Moses Merrill in said Brownfield, thence South 81° East to land of Perkins Elliot, thence South 3° West seventy-five rods to the road aforesaid, thence by said road to the first mentioned bound, (reserving one acre and the buildings thereon,) thence to the first mentioned bounds across said road South 3° West thirty-two rods, thence South 82° East sixty-four rods, thence North 3° West forty-one rods, thence by the road to the first mentioned bounds, containing fifty acres more or less.

Also, one certain other tract of land situate in said Brownfield and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the old County road on Moses Merrill's line, running Westerly forty-three and a half rods on Moses Merrill's line to the brook, thence 9° East twenty-three and a half rods to stake and stones, thence South 81° East about fifty-eight rods to the road, thence on said road to the first mentioned bounds, containing seven and a half acres more or less—being a part of Lot numbered twenty nine on A Range.

Also, a certain other piece of land situated in said Brownfield, being a part of Lot numbered thirty, on E range, and bounded as follows, viz: On the West by land owned by Isaac Kenniston; Southerly by land owned by Samuel Dennett and by land owned by Samuel Tyler; and easterly by land owned by Seth Hamblen and by the town road to Isaac Kenniston's land, containing twenty-two acres more or less.

Also, a certain other parcel of land situated in said Brownfield, and bounded as follows, viz: On the East, by William Marr's land; South, by Moses Merrill's land; West, by Sibra Marr's land, and North by James Osgood Bean's land, containing fifty acres more or less.

The above described parcels of land having been appraised and set off May 3d, 1848, on an Execution in favor of Isaac Thompson, of Cornish in the County of York and State of Maine, Yeoman, against the said Calvin Bachelder and Dolly M. Bachelder, his wife, and John Pike 2d, of Cornish in the County of York and State of Maine, issued on a judgment, recovered at the Supreme Judicial Court holden at Alfred, within and for the County of York, on the first Tuesday of April, A. D. 1848, for the sum of two hundred thirty one dollars and thirty-five cents debt or damage, and twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents costs of suit, with fifteen cents for one Writ of Execution issued on said judgment the sixth day of April, A. D. 1848, in full satisfaction thereof, and the fees and the charges of said levy amounting to eighty-one dollars and ninety-one cents.

Reference for a more particular description can be had at the time and place of sale.

(3) GEO. CHADBOURN, Dep. Sh'ff.

Notice.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 8th inst., a farrow COW and a red yearling Heifer. Said cow is of a speckled color, both horns have been sawed off, and is about seven years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

LEMUEL JACKSON.

Paris, May 20, 1848. *3w3

Sheet Iron!

RUSSIA and English Sheet Iron for sale at the *Old Stove Stand* of

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

PRESSEY & BARROWS'

FURNITURE & CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the cabinet business, and taken the shop near the Wesleyan Chapel, (formerly occupied by William Andrews,) would respectfully inform the public that they will manufacture and keep on hand

FURNITURE,

of the latest styles and patterns, among which may be found the following articles:

Sofas, Secretaries, Bureaus, Common, Patent Windlass and French Bedsteads—Looking glasses, Card, Pier, Centre, Grecian, Common and Toilet Tables, Mahogany, Grecian and common Cane-seat Chairs—large and small Cane-seat Rocking-chairs, Wood-seat do., common Chairs of every description, &c. &c.

All work warranted to be of the best quality and sold as low as at any other establishment in the State. Orders of work promptly attended to, and repairing done at short notice.

ISAAC PRESSEY,
B. G. BARROWS.

Norway, Feb. 24, 1848. tf 46

NEW GOODS

—AT—

South Paris.

J. G. ROUNDS & CO.

HAVING taken and refitted the BRICK STORE, formerly occupied by A. HALL, are now opening a prime assortment of

English, French & American

DRY GOODS;

Hard Ware, Nails, Glass,

Molasses, Salt, Fish, Lime, Plaster, Flour, &c. &c.

These Goods were bought for cash and being determined to do business on the

Ready Pay Principle,

we flatter ourselves that we can offer our goods to those who may favor us with a call at prices to accomodate that they will be induced to purchase.

We would respectfully invite Mr. Hall's former customers and the public generally to call and examine for themselves.

Wanted,

Oats, Beans, Corn, Rye, Pelts, Butter, Cheese, Eggs Shingles, Clapboards, &c. &c.

South Paris, May 8th, 1848. tf 1

"BE YE CLOTHED."

PETER B. FROST,

Fashionable Tailor,

Norway Village,

TAKES this method to return his acknowledgments to his friends and customers for their liberal patronage heretofore, and to inform them and the public generally, that he still may be found at his old Stand, over the Store of A. C. DENISON, where he is ready to attend to all their wants in the CLOTHING LINE, in a manner and on terms that cannot fail to be satisfactory. He employs experienced help, and WARRANTS all work done in his establishment to be finished in the best style and at short notice.

He has just received from Boston and N. York the

Spring and Summer Fashions,

and will "fit up" any kind of garment that the taste of his customers may require.

A good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Satins, Vestings, and a great variety of Cloths and Tailors' Trimming, of good quality and afforded at the lowest price, constantly on hand.

CUTTING done to order at short notice.

May 15, 1848. tf 5

ISAIAH KNIGHT,

DEALER IN

Stoves, and Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware,

SOUTH PARIS, ME.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of STOVES, FUNNEL, and WARES, of the most perfect manufacture, and WARRANTED, constantly kept on hand, which will be sold as *low* as can be purchased *elsewhere.*

☞ Any pattern of Stove not on hand when called for will be obtained by first team, if desired.

April 11, 1848. tf 49

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

ON the eleventh day of April in the year eighteen hundred and forty-five, SAMUEL F. RAWSON, then of Paris in the County of Oxford, now of Minot in the County of Cumberland, mortgaged to me, the subscriber, by deed of that date, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 71—page 257, certain real estate described in said deed as follows, viz:—"the George Everson place, so called, situated in said Paris, being the same conveyed by said Thayer to me by deed of even date herewith." Said Rawson having failed to fulfil the condition of said mortgage. I claim to hold said premises for condition broken, for the purpose of foreclosing said mortgage agreeably to the provisions of the Statute in such case provided.

LEVI THAYER.

Paris, May 22, 1848. 3

Food for the Silk Worm.

MORUS MULTICAULIS, or the Mulberry Tree, for sale—either the tree or slips. Now is the time to propagate this valuable tree. The kind here recommended resists cold and frosty winters as well as the apple tree. Slips $75 per hundred. Orders promptly attended to. Apply at this Office.—April 18, 1848. 50

FOR SALE,

100 M. SPRUCE SHINGLES, cheap for cash. Enquire of

HUBBARD & STEVENS.

Paris, April 25, 1848. 3w51

Notice to Farmers.

THE FRENCH LION will stand for the use of Mares the ensuing season, at the Stable of the subscriber, in Norway Village.—Farmers and others wishing to raise good horses, are invited to examine this Horse.

A. C. DENISON.

Norway, May 15, 1848.

10 CHESTS of *Ningtong, Souchong,* and Young Hyson Tea for sale by

Norway, April 20, 1848. A. C. DENISON.

PALM LEAF, and PALM LEAF HATS, for sale by

Norway, April 27 1848. A. C. DENISON. 52

Lumber! Lumber!!

60,000 FEET HEMLOCK BOARDS, Timber, Joist & Lath Boards, for sale at C. Woodward's Mill in Waterford.

☞ Dimension timber sawed at short notice. For further particulars, enquire of C. WOODWARD at the Mill, or W. E. GOODNOW,

Aug. 12, 1847.—[tf 15] Norway Village.

2 CASES SUPERIOR FRENCH MOLE SKIN HATS, for sale cheap, by

Norway, May 1, 1848. A. C. DENISON.

Iron Foundry.

THE NEW IRON FOUNDRY and STOVE WORKS, at STEEP FALLS, is completed and in operation, ready to execute orders for any kind of custom or job work.

The proprietors are determined to make this establishment worthy the support of the public. They have spared no expense in the construction and arrangement of their works; and having secured the services of experienced and skillful workmen, and supplied them with the best of materials, will warrant their work and wares to be equal to anything of the kind made elsewhere.

They are now manufacturing STOVES, Caldron Kettles, Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths; Cart and Wagon Boxes, Door Scrapers, Grind Stone Cranks, with friction rollers, &c., &c. But as the cold season is approaching, they will, for the present, devote their works principally to the manufacture of

STOVES,

and would call the attention of purchasers particularly to the extensive and excellent variety of patterns they have already on hand. Among them are Five sizes of 4 Boiler Premium Cooking Stoves, No.'s 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, with holes from 7 to 10 inches diameter.

Four sizes of 3 Boiler (or Rathbone) Do., No.'s 2, 3, 4 and 5, with holes from 8 to 15 inches diameter.

Two sizes of Parlor Cooks or Elevated Oven Do.

Two sizes of Air Tight Parlor Stoves, Cast tops and bottoms.

Three sizes of Six Plates.

These are modern patterns—got up in good style, and sufficiently heavy to be durable.

In addition to the above, they have purchased a set of patters, and the exclusive right of manufacturing and selling in this region, of that newly invented and Patented Hot Air Stove, called the

Mechanicvale Air Tight,

which for beauty and simplicity of appearance, convenience in the arrangements, and economy of fuel—both for summer and winter, it must be conceded is the best Stove out!

They have also, nearly in a state of readiness for use, patterns for an Elegant Cast Iron Parlor Stove, which must eclipse anything else in the market.

These Stoves are being made from No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron, and will not be liable to crack or give out. But as certain plates of all Stoves fail before the rest, the fact that new plates can at any time be procured, and what would otherwise be a useless Stove, at a small expense made as good as new—is a consideration that must give the home manufactured article (other things being equal) a decided preference over those manufactured at a distance.

All kinds of Sheet Iron, Tin and Copper Ware furnished as above at the shortest notice; and the whole at prices that shall be satisfactory to purchasers.

BROWN & CO.

Steep Falls, Sept. 16, 1847. 20

SMITH'S PATENT

Trojan Pioneer Stove,

MANUFACTURED BY

LEWIS P. MEAD & CO.,

1y 2 doors North of the Post Office, Augusta.

ALTHOUGH completely adapted for burning Wood, yet with Coal, for all Cooking and Heating purposes, it far surpasses any other Cooking Apparatus that can be produced. It is *surprising* to see the large amount of cooking, of the various kinds, that is done (in the most perfect manner,) with the *small amount of fuel* that it requires.

The oven to this Stove is extremely large, being of sufficient capacity to admit *six large sized pie plates, or six large loaves of bread, or even the largest pudding or bean pots in use,* at the same time. In addition to the advantages it has over other Cook Stoves, for boiling, baking, washing, frying, heating irons, &c., it is acknowledged by all who have used it, to have the

Best Arrangement for Broiling & Roasting

that has ever been in use; the steam, from cooking, being carried off effectually.

The parts of this Stove can in one moment's time, be so disconnected as to make *Two Perfect Stoves!* which is of great value in the warm season of the year. In cold weather, these may be connected.

When it is necessary for a fire in the front part of the Stove, it will operate the whole, and perform more kinds of cooking, with less fuel, than can be done in any other manner. Another improvement is a Sliding Damper on the top of the Stove, by which the heat is so completely graduated that the fire can be kept over night, so as to make of it a complete

Air-Tight Stove.

This Stove certainly has many advantages that on other Stove ever yet had. The Ovens are about the only ones in use which will bake well with hard coal, —as most of the Stoves used are so constructed that the Ovens will not bake even with a coal fire. There is another great advantage in the construction of this Stove, in first applying the heat to the bottom of the oven, which first carry the fire to the top of the oven before it reaches the bottom, the bread will crust on the top before it is sufficiently done through, which prevents the loaf from rising, and causes it to be heavy—the top being crusted hard, and the bottom not sufficiently baked.

All those in want of a first rate Cooking Stove, are particularly invited to call and examine this Stove before purchasing elsewhere, and time and money will surely be saved, as they will decide soon to purchase; the price will be found to be very reasonable. There are a number of sizes, suitable for the smallest family up to those for a public house. They are not at all complicated in their construction, but easily regulated.

☞ For a more particular and full description of the above Stove see large Bills at the Hotels and Stores in this and adjoining towns. Hundreds of names in recommendation of the above Stove could be adduced, if necessary.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Oct. 12, 1847. t, 23

CELEBRATED

CHOLERA MIXTURE,

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA

And Bowel Complaints generally.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

Pike & Osgood,

At 79 & 81 Blackstone Street, Boston, Mass

FOR all the purposes for which this remedy is designed, it stands before the Public preeminently without a rival. It is based on a thorough knowledge of the Physiological state of the system in which Bowel Complaints supervene, and is a scientific combination of remedial agents, admirably adapted to the effectual and speedy restoration of the patient, whether the disease originates from obstructed Perspiration, Worms, Excess, or Repletion, or from a vitiated state of the stomach and bowels. Its influence extends to every part of the system, producing a healthful effect upon all the secretions and excretions, and restoring all the diseased organs of the body to their normal state.

☞ For CHOLERA INFANTUM, which sweeps so many children, annually, to an untimely grave, it has no equal; and no family ought to be without it.

Price—50 cents per bottle.

For sale by CHAS. L. FRANCIS and ROB'T NOYES, Norway Village.

Aug. 12, 1847. tf 15

NEWELL & NIEBUHR,

DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,

AT WHOLESALE,

Corner of Middle and Free Streets

(Between Deering's & Greenough's New Blocks,)

Portland.

Sept. 15, 1847. tf 20

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MEXICO, MAINE.

Important to Millers & Mill Owners

BEAL & HALE'S

PATENT IMPROVED

CORN CRACKER.

A NEW AND SUPERIOR INVENTION

For Cracking Corn and Cobs previous to passing through mill-stones.

For Grinding the same suitable for Provinder. And also, for Cracking Corn alone, suitable for Hominy, and the use of Stables.

Also, for grinding Bark, Apples, Sumach, Plaster, &c. &c.

THIS valuable Invention surpasses all others of the kind, in Compactness, Durability, Uniformity of its Work, and Economy of Power. Its height, when set up for use, is two feet eleven inches, which is much less than the common vertical machine. It will wear (with the same usage) longer than three of those now in use, and grind the Corn and Cobs to the same degree of fineness, *not leaving the Cobs coarser than the Corn,* as is the case with other machines, (especially if a little worn,) and this it will do when the Corn is damp, or even green, without clogging, which no other mill will do. It is generally driven by a four-inch belt—it may be driven by gear, however, without inconvenience—by which Cobs and Corn are cracked faster than one run of stones can grind them. It is also asserted by experienced millers that any run of stones will grind at least one-fourth faster and finer when the Cobs are cut up in this manner, than they otherwise would. And Corn alone is cracked in a superior manner for stable use, at the rate of si ty bushels an hour.—Thus making this machine one of *Economy* in *Power, Time* and *Money,* as well as *convenience* to the miller.

To the verity of the above statements we annex the following certificates, selected from a large number which have been kindly furnished us.

WORCESTER, Dec. 8, 1846.

MESSRS. Beal & Co.—Gentlemen: Since you were here we have put in operation the Cracker which we purchased of you; and we are happy to say that it works quite as well as you had represented, proving to be just the thing needed for the use for which it is designed. We think that we can grind cobs and corn after passing them through your Cracker, nearly one third quicker, making a much better meal than with the old fashioned Crackers. We would say, likewise, that we find it quite a saving to let our clear corn run through in the same way—for, by its beginning to flour nearer the eye of the stone, we can make softer meal. And we can say, that considering the superior manner in which it does the work, its apparent durability, and the ease with which it is put in operation, it is decidedly the best article which we have ever seen.—Yours, respectfully.

REUBEN BEMIS,
WM. B. WHITNEY

WINDHAM, Dec. 15, 1846.

MESSRS. Beal & Co.—Gentlemen: Having had the honor of using one of your Cob Crackers for the past six months, perfectly to my satisfaction, and to the satisfaction of my customers, and furthermore, my customers prefer their corn cracked by it, and also their sawg, because it leaves it without any meal, if wished. I should recommend to any miller in want of a Cob Cracker, to get one of these machines, as I think they are before any thing of the kind in use.

Respectfully yours,

ROBERT S. SIMPSON.

LOWELL, Dec. 18, 1845.

To Messrs Beal & Co.—Gentlemen: Having had one of your Corn Crackers in use in our mill for several months past, and finding it to be the best mill for Cobs and Corn that we have ever seen or used, we take pleasure in stating that we have noted the time by the watch, and it has broken sixty bushels of corn in one hour. We also saw the operation of one of your mills at Mr. Jenkins' shop in this city, where one-horse power was applied, and it cracked out thirty bushels of clear corn suitable for stable use, in one hour. We hesitate not to say that it will do more work with the same power than any other mill for like purpose now in use.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. C. ROUNDEY & CO.

NORWAY VILLAGE, February 17, 1846.

The undersigned have seen in operation, and duly examined in this place, with great satisfaction, a new and improved Cast-Iron Mill, for cracking Corn, grinding Bark, Apples, &c., and have no hesitation in pronouncing it superior to anything of the kind, for a similar purpose, that we have ever seen in any part of the country. And to the inventors, Messrs. Beal & Hale, of Lowell, Mass., we do most willingly award the credit of producing the very article that is so much needed in all Grist Mills, for cracking Corn, cobs and all;—As by this invention, the Cob, however green, is cut up finer than the Corn, and can be made into Meal by millstones, in one quarter less time than by the common method of grinding after its passage through an old fashioned Bark Mill.

For a Provender Mill, or for grinding up Corn for horses or cattle feed, without the use of mill stones, we confidently think it will excel mills now in use. And for a Bark Mill, and all other uses for which it is designed, we do most cheerfully recommend it to the public.

LEVI WHITMAN, EZRA F. BEAL, S. J. SMITH, EBEN HOBBS, SAMUEL AMES, *Miller 49 years.* } *Proprietors in the Norway Mills.*

And signed by 40 others, citizens of Norway.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY

WILLIAM BEAL,

At Adams's Steam Mill, Adams St., Lowell, Mass.

To whom all orders should be addressed. Also for sale in Boston, by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, Quincy Hall; and by PARKER & WHITE, No. 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone Street.

MR. BEAL is also Agent for the sale of GRIMES'S PATENT SMUT MILL.

Also, for the sale of

PLATT'S PATENT UNIVERSAL IMPROVED GRIST MILLS,

And Rights for the same, in the counties of Rockingham, Merrimack, Strafford and Belknap, New Hampshire, and Essex county, Mass.

The above machines are believed to be superior to all previous inventions.—July 27, 1847. tf 12

Prints.

100 PIECES PRINTS from 3 3-4 to 16 cents per yard, for sale by A. C. DENISON.

Norway, April 29, 1848. 52

Groceries,

SUCH as Sugar, Coffee, Saleratus, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, &c. &c., for sale cheap by

Norway, April 26, 1848. A. C. DENISON.

Stove Funnel!

SUITABLE for Meeting Houses, Factories, Hotels, School Houses, and other buildings, for sale at the old Stove Stand of

WM. E. GOODNOW,

Agent for Manufacturers.

Norway Village, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

Bricks! Bricks!!

10,000 BRICKS For Sale by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Aug. 23, 1847. tf

CONSUMPTION CURED!

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF

BUCHAN'S

Hungarian Balsam

OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION!

THE most celebrated and infallible remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of Pulmonary Consumption, is the *Hungarian Balsam of Life,* discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, test for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States, under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of Consumption, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the *worst possible cases* that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as *confirmed and incurable.* The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the most deperate cases. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine, of known and established efficacy.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, pain in the side and chest, irritation and soreness of the lungs, bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, night sweets, emaciation and general debility, asthma, influenza, hooping cough, and croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated consumption, it is the only source of hope.

By Special Appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, 130 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; R. Noyes, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; E. Mason, Portland.

August 17, 1847. 1ypcamtDFB15

DR. WARREN'S

SARSAPARILLA TOMATO, AND WILD CHERRY

Physical Bitters.

At 50 cts. per bottle.

SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO, and WILD CHERRY BITTERS have now become a standard Medicine, universally approved by Physicians as a safe, speedy and effectual remedy for Scrofulous, Mercurial and Cutaneous diseases; jaundice, indigestion, dyspepsia, bilious disorders, liver complaints, costiveness, weak and sore Stomach, ulcers and running sores, swelling of the limbs, pain in the bones, tumors in the throat, rheumatic affections, salt rheum, erysipelas, eruptions on the face or body, cancerous sores, King's evil, chronic catarrh, languor, debility, headache, dizziness, sallow complexion, and all those disorders which arise from the abuse of Mercury, or from an impure taint in the blood, no matter how acquired.

The extract here presented is prepared after directions given by the celebrated Dr. Warren, whose name it bears, and will be found superior to any preparation of the kind now in use. It is highly concentrated, entirely vegetable, and very finely flavored to the taste. The change which it produces in the condition and tendency of the system is speedy and permanent.

As a Spring Medicine for purifying the blood, strengthening the stomach and body, and checking all consumptive habits, the Sarsaparilla, Tomato and Wild Cerry Bitters are entirely unrivalled.

Prepared and sold by DAVID F. BRADLEE, at the *Magasin de Santé,* (Magazine of Health,) 130 Washington Street, Boston, General Agency for Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, Upham's Pile Electuary, Bradlee's Purifying and Preserving Pills, Dr. Jackson's Infallible Eradicator, Bradlee's New England Hair Restorative, Bradlee's Superior Cologne Water, &c.

Also—As above, all the Popular Medicines in general use, pure and genuine, at the lowest possible prices.

Also—For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; R. Noyes, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; Edward Mason Portland.—Aug. 17, 1847. 1y15

DR. UPHAM'S

Vegetable Internal Remedy

FOR THE PILES!

A Cure for Life Secured.

DR. UPHAM'S INTERNAL REMEDY for the cure of Piles, inflammation of the Liver and Spleen; inflammation, soreness and ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; inflammatory and mercurial Rheumatism; impurity of Blood; weakness and inflammation of the Spine; and for the relief of married ladies,—is the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American public.

The Vegetable Pile Electuary, invented by Dr. A. Upham, a distinguished physician of New York city, is—mark this—an Internal Remedy, not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either Bleeding or Blind, internal or external; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—*speedy and permanent.* It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner.

Each Box contains twelve doses, at 8 1-3cts. per dose. It is very mild in its operation, and to be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient, and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This medicine attacks the disease at its source, and removing the cause, renders the cure certain and permanent.

CURE FOR LIFE GUARANTIED.

The Electuary contains no Mineral Medicine; no Aloes, Colocynth, Gamboge, or other powerful and irritating Purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence, no change in diet necessary. If taken according to the directions ☞ A cure for life is guaranteed.

Pamphlets, giving valuable information respecting this medicine, may be obtained of agents, gratis.

D. F. BRADLEE, 130 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; Robert Noyes, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; Edward Mason Portland.—Aug. 17, 1847. 1y15

Sheet Zinc & Lead

FOR sale at the Old Stand of

WM. E. GOODNOW

Norway Village, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

Pine Lumber.

3000 FEET Pine Lumber, suitable for doors and Window Sash, for sale by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Dec. 20, 1847. 33